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ASAT TEST CONDUCTED 'IN DEFIANCE OF PROTESTS'

LD132307 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 14 TASS -- The United States has carried out a test of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon against a real target in space. A two-stage rocket was launched from an F-15 fighter plane. Later on, the rocket slammed into the the target satellite. So, Washington has made a dangerous step in defiance of widespread protests of the world public, the step which directly leads to the start od deployment of a new class of armaments -- space strike systems. By carrying out the test of an ASAT system, Washington has shown that an escalation of the arms race and the spreading of it over to outer space have been made the corner-stone of U.S. policy.

YEGOROV EXPLORES U.S. ASAT TEST MOTIVATION

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 14 Sep 85

["What Is the USA Driving At?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov writes:

On September 13, the United States tested an ASAT system against a target in space. The U.S. Administration thus took a step immediately leading to the beginning of the deployment of dangerous weapons of a new class, attack space systems. Another round of the arms race in space, hinging on the notorious "star wars" program, has begun.

What is noteworthy is that this escalation of war preparations is taking place before the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva and is called upon, according to admissions of senior U.S. officials, to demonstrate the "resolve" and "firmness" of the Reagan administration.

It should be recollected in this context that in the recent period the Soviet Union had taken a series of concrete steps which could lead to the halting and eventual reversal of the arms race if the United States took similar steps in response.

The Soviet Union, aware of an exceptional important that the complete cessation of the nuclear weapon tests could have for lessening world tension, took another bold step in that direction and imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions from August 6 to January 1, 1986, which will be extended if the United States joins it.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his interview to the TIME magazine that the main thing today is to achieve an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading into space. Immense importance is attached in this context to the Soviet Union's proposal to discuss at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly the question of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under condition of its non-militarization.

It should be recalled in view of the U.S. ASAT test that two years ago the Soviet Union unilaterally assumed the obligation not to introduce anti-satellite systems in space. A far-reaching Soviet proposal for a complete ban on attack space weapons, including anti-satellite systems, and for the elimination of such systems has been tabled at the Geneva talks.

What was the response of the U.S. side? The USA responded to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with another nuclear weapon test and to the Soviet proposals for preventing the spread of the arms race into space with a combat test of anti-satellite weapons.

This is regular practice with the United States. While the Soviet Union introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its new medium-range missiles and on other countermeasures in Europe, the United States intensified the deployment of its first-strike Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in the territories of its West European NATO allies. While the Soviet Union calls for the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, the United States initiates the production of an advanced and especially barbarous chemical agent, binary gases, and plans to deploy it in Western Europe, primarily in West Germany, where huge stocks of U.S. chemical agents have already been accumulated as it is.

This list could be continued.

But everything seems clear as it is. Two lines in international relations forcefully manifest themselves. One is a line of removing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union is unswervingly following it, not out of weakness but out of its resolve to uphold peace at all costs and to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The other line is pursued by the United States, which prefers to indulge in pompous rhetoric while spurring on the flywheel of the arms race, which can only plunge the world into an abyss of nuclear war. In short, the divide in today's world politics passes between realism, responsibility and genuine care for the destinies of mankind, displayed by the Soviet Union, and the adventurism of the U.S. militarist forces, pushing the world towards nuclear war.

All this makes one think where the United States is heading. The practical steps taken by it in the recent period naturally hamper constructive preparations for the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons due to resume in Geneva on September 19, and also preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit.

Acts of militarism perpetrated by the United States can only lead to the further aggravation of international tension and to the deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations. Clearly, the line of restoring detente and halting and subsequently ending the arms race must prevail for the good of the peoples of the whole world. It is this line that is being pursued by the Soviet Union.

U.S. DEEDS 'AT VARIANCE' WITH ASSURANCES

LD142042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by Boris Kalyagin, political observer]

[Text] Hello, comrades. So the United States has taken yet another extremely dangerous step along the path of forcing acceleration of the arms race. What we are talking about is the combat testing of an element of a space-based antimissile defense, the deployment of which is envisaged under the Reagan "star wars" program. It is obvious this action is making preparations for the Soviet-American summit meeting more difficult and it is also hampering the normal working of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments.

The administration's actions have given rise to alarm and protests in America itself. Four members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, jointly with the influential public organization Union of Concerned Scientists, made an attempt through the courts to prevent the tests. The cancellation of the tests was demanded by 98 American congressmen, who appealed to the U.S. President in a special message.

But, it was all in vain. The White House remained deaf to these calls. The United States smashed the moratorium, that is to say the postponement, on tests of anti-satellite weapons which was declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union.

The present Washington administration is, in general, making a point of rejecting any Soviet peace initiative. To the introduction by our country of a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions, the United States responded by holding a new nuclear test. They rejected our proposal for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Now we have yet another demonstration of open unwillingness to take a minimal step capable of leading toward arms limitation.

One cannot fail to note the fact that the Washington administration has been whipping up propaganda hostile to us over the past few days. What's more, the vice president and indeed the President of the United States himself have joined in this campaign. In his latest interview, he tried to depict the Soviet Union as an extremely aggressive country.

Such words, and, what's most important, such deeds on the part of Washington are clearly at variance with the assurances of the White House head that he is willing to make a constructive approach to the Soviet-American summit meeting. The impression is being created that the United States is now deliberately hardening its position, trying, as they say, to score as many points as possible before the forthcoming summit talks and orchestrating matters, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it figuratively, with the object of transforming them into a clash between political supergladiators who think only about how they can conquer their partners in the most skillful way possible.

Our position is quite different. The Soviet peace initiatives are not a sign of weakness. We are making maximum efforts to bring the process of arms limitation out of the nuclear blind alley into which it has been driven by the policy of the American Administration. The Soviet Union hopes that the White House has not yet given its final word on our peace proposals. We expect from the forthcoming meeting in Geneva real, concrete decisions aimed at ending the arms race and at putting Soviet-American relations onto a normal track. It is precisely for the sake of these objectives that our country intends to take part in the summit meeting.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ASAT STAND, SOVIET RESPONSE

LD150055 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Commentary attributed to Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Testing of an antisattelite weapon is not merely further action on the United States military program. For significance and consequences it can be compared with the A-bomb test that completed the Manhattan Project in 1945. You will remember the test was followed by the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the same way the United States' testing of an antisatellite weapon indicates a qualitative leap in the development of new weapons capable of destroying everything on earth. The Soviet Union urges that weapons be kept out of space, but Washington says no, though why it's so insistent about this no is hard to understand.

The military programs in question threaten the United States as much as they do the Soviet Union. Moscow considers it senseless and dangerous to speed up the arms race to a new level. The race is already getting out of control. Deployment of weapons in space would be as great a danger to the United States as to the Soviet Union. Washington's inflexibility on this matter certainly does not help ensure America greater security. The champions of the "star wars" program are only misleading Americans when they claim it amounts to strategic defense and makes nuclear offensive weapons obsolete.

Now, if it really does make nuclear offensive weapons obsolete, why is the United States developing the MX, Trident II, a new generation of cruise missiles, Midgetman and other nuclear weapons?

It is also argued that so far the United States is only researching the problem and there is no stopping progress in science and engineering. Indeed, there is no stopping such progress and no one is trying to stop basic research, but when the research is assigned to companies by a military agency and at a stage that requires mock-ups and field tests it is stretching the point to claim the work is in the research stage. The United States likewise claims there is no way to verify a ban on the militarization of space and hence a ban is pointless. If this were really so, the Soviet Union would never have made its proposals because we have no more reason to trust the United States than the United States has to trust us. We would never agree to measures that could not be effectively controlled. The whole thing is that at this time the actions of the other side can still be reliably controlled with national monitoring facilities.

Not one of the arguments in favor of the "star wars" program stands up to scrutiny and it is unlikely Washington believes them either. What is behind the entire matter is the eagerness of the U.S. munitions corporations to make fabulous profits on Defense Department contracts at the expense of the American taxpayer. If America's leaders do develop antisatellite weapons the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment to keep antisatellite facilities out of space. More than that. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told TIME magazine, if there is no ban on the militarization of space, if nothing is done to prevent an arms race in space there will be nothing at all. This is the firm position of the Soviet Union, based on a most exacting analysis that takes into account both the interests of the Soviet Union and the interests of the United States.

WEINBERGER STATES PLANS TO CONTINUE SDI RESEARCH

LD160630 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 16 TASS -- The U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has reaffirmed the intention of the Washington administration to speed up the outer space militarisation programme. Speaking in the CBS television programme, he said that the administration did not intend to discuss at the Soviet-American negotiations the "Strategic Defence Initiative" which is known to provide for establishing a broad-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements: Weinberger said it was essential for the United States to continue the work in accordance with that programme.

PENTAGON CONTINUES TO EXPAND SPACE PROGRAMS

LD131757 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Although the present U.S. Administration is eager to portray the "Strategic Defense Initiative" as a purely research programme, the direction of the work carried out within the framework of this programme indicates that the point at issue are practical steps to create offensive space arms and a sort of a "protective shield" for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. Three reports, which were published today by foreign news media, are adding proof to this.

General J. Abrahamson, chief manager of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme, addressing journalists from Western Europe and Canada, boasted that large-scale tests of the real laser weapon, to be used in creating space arms, were conducted successfully at a test range in New Mexico last week.

Another fact. On Thursday, [12 September] the Pentagon announced that the New Space Command with the headquarters in Colorado Springs would be in operation starting September 23. It will control U.S. military space systems already deployed in near earth orbit and will also assume the functions now shared by the Air Force and Navy space commands. In other words, this is the direct step on the road of a further militarization of space.

Lastly, the NBC radio network has reported that on Thursday the U.S. Federal Court gave a green light to the testing of an anti-satellite weapon by dismissing the suit filed by a group of congressmen and scientists who drew attention to the illegal character of these tests. But these tests are a component of the Washignton "star wars" programme.

The White House and the Pentagon succeeded in getting the House-Senate Conference Committee to approve 2,750 million dollars in allocations for the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" programme in the next year, which is twice as much as this year.

This programme will gobble up a total of 70,000 million dollars in the next few years. This is an incredible sum for "pure research". Let us indicate for comparison that it exceeds four-fold the cost of the"Manhatt n Project" and recall that the official goal of that nuclear project too was to explore opportunities and submit options whether to realize them or not. It is common knowledge that the "research" of this kind brought about the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Now that the Pentagon was given carte blanche to develop in practice elements of the weapon system of space basing the afore-mentioned analogy is quite appropriate.

All indicates that the U.S. space militarization plans, which expose to threat the whole world, are becoming an increasingly dangerous reality.

U.S. GENEVA DELEGATION PLANS NO INITIATIVES

PM161012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "U.S. Position at the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS) -- President Reagan had a meeting in the White House yesterday with the leaders of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. As was shown by the statement made by the President after this meeting and also by the explanations given by a White House representative, the United States is returning to the Geneva conference table without any intention of taking up a really constructive and flexible position capable of leading to the rapid reaching of understanding.

The President, in particular, asserted that he had granted the U.S. delegation "unprecedented powers" in order, as he put it, to reach "our primary goal" in Geneva. But, judging from the remarks made by Reagan himself, these "powers" in fact amount only to an instruction that during the third round of the talks beginning on 19 Sept, the U.S. delegation should play a waiting game and not come up with any proposals and initiatives of their own. The United States, the President asserted, had already had its say and it was now up to the USSR which was, allegedly, totally responsible for whether the talks would be successful.

Particular attention is being paid here to the fact that, as the White House representative confirmed, the United States not only does not intend to renounce the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" but also does not intend to conduct serious talks on the question of preventing the militarization of space. "The Strategic Defense Initiative" is not something that the United States plans to give up as a result of the talks.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Sep 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, international affairs publicist; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, NOVOYE VREMYA observer; and Kim Antonovich Gerasimov, All-Union Radio commentator]

UN General Assembly

[Text] [Gerasimov] Hello, comrades! The week that is starting promises to be one that is rich in international events. On 17 September there is the opening of the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, and on the 19th there is the start of the third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. And those are only the most important events. As our listeners already know, our country will be represented at the General Assembly session by a delegation headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister. This is an anniversary session. The UN appeared after the great victory over fascism, and it was only because of that victory that it became possible to create that unique community of nations which is unprecedented in the history of mankind, a community designed to act as an effective instrument of peace on earth. So this session will, of course, be a more important occasion than usual. Nonetheless, I would take it upon myself to predict that the session will not just be a ceremonial occasion, primarily because the current tense and explosive world situation will not allow this.

The Soviet Union, as was confirmed once again at one of the recent meetings of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will, at this General Assembly session, be making efforts to ensure that questions of ending the arms race occupy the chief place in its work. Our country recently came out with a number of businesslike, concrete initiatives the aim of which is to bring an end to the arms race on earth, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and to prevent it from spreading into space. It is important that the UN, too, should speak out in favor of concrete action in this sphere. That is as far as our side is concerned. But what about the baggage that Washington is taking with it to the session, Radomir Georgiyevich?

[Bogdanov] Your question is a very difficult one for me, but at the same time also very easy. The difficulty of your question lies in the fact that essentially there is nothing one can say in reply. If you imagine a certain gentleman walking along the platform to his train, and if you look at the baggage he is carrying, then you will see to your amazement that the gentleman is getting into the train and not carrying anything with him -- he doesn't even have a small suitcase in his hand.

[Tsoppi] And it's a long-distance train!

[Bogdanov] Quite right, it's a long-distance train. That gentleman is the United States. And I'm not exaggerating at all. You know, it is in the nature of my work that every morning I begin by reading many pages of information about the United States. And probably for the past 10 days I have been finding to my great amazement that the U.S. mass media do not even mention this major international event. This is very noteworthy; after all, the 40th anniversary of the UN has provided a wonderful occasion for summing up everything that has happened during those 40 years and, most importantly, for drawing up some sort of constructive proposals as to how we are to move forward and how we are to avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

I would ask: Why it is that the United States, which loves to mention, whether it has occasion to or not, that it was involved in the UN from its very start and that it made a colossal contribution to setting up the organization, suddenly, essentially completely ignores this extremely outstanding event in the lives of all nations.

I think that the answer to this is unequivocal: They do not have anything to say at that session. Completely different games are being played in Washington. First, I would say there is the whipping up of hatred against the Soviet Union. And second, I would say there is complete confusion -- and I am not exaggerating, this is no hyperbole -- confusion in official Washington at the events we have all lately been witnessing.

Among these major events I would name the interview by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for the U.S. magazine TIME, his meeting with the U.S. senators, and his subsequent meeting with other figures. The point lies not in the actual form of what has taken place, but in the essence of what was said to the world. And, if you like, I can see a very great amount of symbolism in the fact that that interview was given on the eve of this outstanding event, the 40th anniversary of the UN. A program for the future was formulated. And I think that there is here a direct logic, a direct link with the baggage that the Soviet delegation is taking with it to the session that opens on 17 September.

The main problem, and this was said quite clearly in the interview, is the threat of the militarization of space. That is the number one question today that determines whether or not the arms race will continue and how world events will develop further. The Soviet Union has an answer to that question in our proposals for the peaceful use and the nonmilitarization of space. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that so far the United States, to whom that proposal is chiefly addressed, has not reacted at all and has not replied at all to it. I think that the United States is in a very difficult situation, although we have never deliberately put them in that situation, the whole logic of events has brought them to it.

[Tsoppi] They are in fact at risk of finding themselves, if not in complete isolation, then almost in isolation, because world public opinion understands, after all, what goes on in the world and understands the difference between the attitudes of the Soviet Union and the U.S.

[Bogdanov] Quite right, and there is the answer as to why your question is very difficult: because there's nothing there; and why it's very easy -- for the same reason.

Arms Control

[Gerasimov] Strobe Talbott, the author of the book "Deadly Gambits," which was published in the United States, wrote that Reagan and his administration came to power with essentially no desire at all to pursue a course of establishing arms control. Talbott is of the opinion that the administration did not agree to the talks voluntarily. Washington, he thinks, was compelled to go into the talks under the influence of world public opinion, the attitude of the Western European countries, and the demands of the U.S. public. And so it turns out that Washington's behavior is now shaped by two factors: The unwillingness to hold talks and the impossibility of rejecting them. That is the formulation. What do you think: Does it reflect the U.S. attitude?

[Bogdanov] I have known Strobe Talbott for many years. I must say that I have great respect for this U.S. journalist. Strobe Talbott is considered in the very widest U.S. and European circles as an established authority on problems of disarmament and arms control. That book is an extremely interesting one. It is interesting for its style, and I think it reveals very accurately the mechanism of how the Reagan administration operated during its first term. Everything you said and what you thought of the book -- it all corresponds to reality.

And there is another thing I would like to draw your attention to. Over the past few months we have issued a whole number of outstanding -- in my view -- proposals that are aimed, if not at breaking off the upward line in the arms race, then at least at creating the foundations for ending it. I am speaking about a whole system of our proposals, the system of moratoriums. We have extended our hand to the United States, and what have we received in reply? Hatred is being whipped up against us, and everything is being done to poison the atmosphere prior to the talks. The reason for this is domestic political needs, but this sounds unconvincing and even laughable. So I think that the answer is unequivocal. You asked me what I thought about it, and, unfortunately, I have a very low opinion of it.

Strategic Defense Initiative

[Tsoppi] Yes, and you and I are not the only ones who take a dim view of this. There are few people left in the world today who are -- how should I describe them -- such political simpletons as to be influenced by that same old Washington tune you mentioned, whereby war in space and war from space, in particular, against earth will bring progress, peace, and splendor to the whole of the human race. In the United States itself major authorities, in a well-argued, convincing, and firm manner -- I stress the word firm, comrades -- today in an increasingly firm manner pointing out the monstrous super-threat of Reagan's pseudodefense initiative. And in solidarity with them are people of science in other Western countries, too, which is why a broad movement among the public of all the Western countries is growing so powerfully against the "star wars" plan.

There is also another level of opposition to American blackmail and the American pretensions to global, and today cosmic, domination. This is at the state level. As we recall, France replied "leave us out" to the invitation to collective stellar suicide. The Canadian Government just recently refused to participate in "star wars". A number of other Western governments are not for the time being allowing themselves to be seduced although Britain, for example, or the British Government, I should say, hurled itself headlong into the American trap laid for it not just meekly, but with some sort of self-sacrificing and incomprehensible ecstasy, and having taken no account of British public opinion.

We all recall that West Germany latched onto the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] with equal haste. It now turns out, however, that things are not quite so straightforward even there. FRG Minister of Research and Technology Riesenhuber recently wholly competently declared that the SDI could not be justified from the point of view of research for civilian purposes. And his point of view was taken quite seriously in Bonn. As the British FINANCIAL TIMES Bonn correspondent wrote, even Foreign Minister Genscher himself is today concerned that an antimissile system deployed in space could wreck the balance of deterrence between East and West, and also disunite the United States and Western Europe. This is an interesting observation: In twisting the arms of the Western European states to get them to join in its militarist plans, Washington is alienating them.

[Gerasimov] I think this is indeed the case. But I should like to touch on a different aspect. I am continually tormented by the thought: Who benefits from this? Various figures are given for profits which could accrue to the military corporations for participation in "star wars." The figure for the first 5 years, I think, is set at 26 billion; then there is talk of 500 billion, and 1 billion dollars. The figures are just gigantic.

But I do not want even to discuss how much will go into the pockets of which sector of the military-industrial complex of the United States or other Western countries; I should like to say a few words about the moral aspect of participation in "star wars" plans by the corporations. One can approach the problem, of course, from the point of view that conscience is a nonmaterial category which cannot be put into the bank; whereas participation in the militarization of space promises truly gigantic profits. And for the sake of profit, capital is known to be game for any transgression. From time immemorial, despite all its sanctimoniousness, despite its hypocritical adherence to Christian commandments -- thou shalt not kill, thous shalt not steal, and so on, capital has killed, stolen and betrayed to the utmost. Its amorality was justified, in its own eyes at least, by the profits. And this same line of conduct is being pursued now, too, by inertia. But the present is the nuclear age, and whereas before monopoly's pursuit of profit did not, despite all its amorality, threaten mankind with final catastrophe, now it does. In the nuclear age, such thinking based upon the principle of profit at any price becomes suicidal. And it is highly notable that our country, which was from its very formation accused by the bourgeois world of lacking moral principles due to the godlessness of communists, our country is the one occupying a truly lofty moral position in heading the struggle for the peaceful future of mankind.

Gorbachev-Rau Meeting

[Tsoppi] To return to the topic of the Soviet peace offensive we were talking about, I should like to comment on another event which took place last week. I have in mind the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with Johannes Rau, an extremely prominent West German politician, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] of Germany and premier of North Rhine-Westphalia.

It is well-known that in the modern world communists and social democrats are far from always unanimous in everything. And so it is all the more important that at the meeting I am referring to it was stated that the leading representatives of the CPSU and SDP have a common understanding of the necessity to act vigorously and persistently for the sake of peace, relaxation of tension, and constructive cooperation in order to prevent the slide toward disaster.

At this meeting the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee underlined that our plans are plans of peaceful construction, and that we need peace to implement them. His words about our proposals on curtailing the race in all types of arms that are already on the negotiating table sounded very convincing. And if the relevant states, first and foremost of the United States, have the desire to come to an agreement on all these issues which affect the destinies of entire people, then this can be done effectively and without delay.

It was pointed out that the Soviet Union has in recent years put forward a whole range of proposals -- we have just been talking about this -- and an organic part of this range of proposals is of course Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement at his meeting with Johannes Rau to the effect that in the event of the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, the Soviet Union, following its fundamental foreign policy principles, would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of this zone. Such a guarantee would come into force if the United States of America would on its part act in a like manner.

Gorbachev's Paris Visit

[Gerasimov] It seems to me that one cannot talk about European affairs, for you have now moved on to European affairs, without referring to an event which is already at the center of attention and which is being written and spoken about a great deal. I have in mind Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France.

[Tsoppi] You know, Kim Antonovich, just as our conversation is being broadcast now, the "Humanite" festival is under way in the Paris suburb of Courneuve. I was once lucky enough to attend one of these festivals, and it produced a truly unforgettable impression upon me. The slogans of the "Humanite" festival change from year to year. Today, the slogan is the fight against the increasing crisis, against unemployment and poverty, against racism, which is raising its head in France, against extreme right-wing forces. The enemies of socialism, the foes of our country, are doing all they can to distort and give an ugly impression of the reality of our life and policy and of our goals and intentions and to hinder not only the traditional friendship and, I should say, the mutual affection of our peoples but also the vitally important Soviet-French political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres.

In this connection, the official visit to France by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which begins on 2 October, is of course an extremely important event. Worldwide attention has been given to the fact that France is the first capitalist country to be visited by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This choice is no accident: It is a manifestation of genuine respect for the French people and of the major importance that our country and party attribute to mutual relations with France. We have just been talking anxiously, yet hopefully, about the state of and the prospects for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some Western political scientists are generally inclined to reduce the whole of world policy and the entire destiny of the world to the state of those, and only those, relations. But this is simply untrue and unjustified.

[Bogdanov] Of course, it is quite untrue. It means that the United States is the alpha and omega of everything. But we see the world in quite a different light.

[Tsoppi] Certainly! We believe that although for us the world is large enough without America, a lot of things in the world really do depend on our relations -- destinies of the world depend on them. But at the same time, we, as before and as usual, will develop fruitful, honest relations with other capitalist countries, if they are ready for that.

France is a great power, and its greatness is not in the least reduced by the fact that someone over there beyond the ocean calls it -- such a term has been tossed around -- a less-great power. Its authority in international affairs in Europe, in the "East-West" dialogue is very significant, and a lot depends on its position. The Soviet Union has always been standing and stands today for good, sincere and fruitful relations with France as possible.

In this connection, I would like to remind our listeners of some provisions of the joint statement of the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF], published several days ago. It had come, as you remember, as a result of the talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general. This document particularly points out that historical experience shows Soviet-French cooperation has long and firm traditions. It revealed itself in the most graphic way in the joint struggle against Nazism. So, the future Soviet-French summit dialogue in early October in Paris has been dictated by nothing else but the will of our people and is destined to meet their expectations and the hopes of the whole of Europe and the entire world. As the same statement of the CPSU and PCF stresses, to elevate the relations to the level of the needs of our peoples and our epoch is possible and necessary. Our countries have powerful, varied, and in many aspects complementary resources at their disposal. Developing these resources by cooperation based on a reciprocal interest means to use them jointly for spreading employment and social progress -- this is, we note, a critical problem for today's France -- and for modernizing the economy as well -- which is also our concern today -- and to provide a better use of the scientific and technical revolution for human development.

I should think the Paris dialogue is also of special importance because it will take place in an extremely tense moment of development of the international situation, which we have already been talking about today. I think that a lot, quite a lot in the international development in the near future depends on conclusions that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand will arrive at.

Crisis of Imperialism

[Gerasimov] I would like to emphasize the idea again, by way of continuing our talk, that we are far from regarding the world in the light of our relations with the United States and other major capitalist powers. The cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, as is known, has priority in our policy. Our relations with the countries liberated from colonial and semicolonial dependence are comprehensive and diverse. They are most numerous in the world. It would suffice to say that out of almost 160 UN member-countries over 120 are young states. The present, jubilee session of the UN General Assembly is a double jubilee: 25 years ago, the General Assembly adopted one of the most remarkable documents in its history -- the declaration granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples. We have a right to be proud that our country was one of the initiators of the declaration.

Last week, the Ethiopian people celebrated the 11th anniversary of the antimonarchic revolution. I was a Gostele radio correspondent in Addis Ababa in the last years of Emperor Haile Selassie's reign. Poverty was appalling, people were downtrodden, illiteracy was everywhere, diseases, ferocious tyranny of the authorities. Americans, who were numerous in Ethiopia in those days, marveled: What a remarkable historic conservation area this is? There was hardly any mention of any trampling upon human rights by the feudalists. Some kind of tiny village had been burned down somewhere for arrears in payment -- big deal. The hullabaloo about imaginary violations of human rights rose later, after the revolution, when the Ethiopians claimed their right to a life worthy of a human being, and when -- what is most disgraceful from Washington's point of view -- they declared themselves socialism-oriented.

And now Washington is panicking because of the approaching crash of another conservation area of a regime which is so dear to its heart -- I mean South Africa. Our listeners have, of course, been following the events which are taking place there. The justice of the struggle is apparent to everybody, including Washington. But look, how it dodges, how it tries to justify its policy of constructive involvement with the racist regime, how it puts itself out in its sympathy with victims of apartheid! And at the same time, it expresses endless hopes for the final evolution of the regime. From bloodthirstiness to vegetarianism. Last week, President Reagan declared sanctions against the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. What kind of sanctions are these? They have been described as important in the United States itself, and business circles in the RSA have regarded them with unruffled calm, having declared that their impact on the RSA will be minimal. Just one example: Reagan's sanction forbids the sale of South Kruggerrands to the United States, which the RSA had traditionally been selling to the United States on a large scale. However, these sanctions do not at all attempt to stem the wave of indignation at Washington's support for the white minority racist regime. The relations with this regime themselves are in fact to remain unchanged. The reasons for such behavior are understandable: South Africa is a storehouse of the most valuable types of raw materials for the military-industrial complex of the United States; it one of the most profitable -- due to low prices and the work force's lack of rights -- places for investments. Washington is far from willing to see it, perhaps, cleaned up a bit.

[Tsoppi] It seems to me that the things Kim Antonovich has just been talking about refer to only one of the manifestations of the general crisis of imperialism, one of the manifestations which is on the edges, at the periphery, perhaps, of the entire world imperialist system. Take a look: What is involved now is not only South Africa. In Chile, very serious events have been taking place again. The fascist dictatorship also is only just able to hold out with the help of the United States.

[Bogdanov] This is really a crisis proving the point, if you like, that imperialism is no longer able to rule using old, repressive, traditional methods of suppression. It means that those who have been living under the yoke of this regime are no longer willing to live in the old way.

[Tsoppi] Summing up, everything we have been talking about here shows that confrontation in the world political arena is continuing. It is continuing and day by day is becoming increasingly acute. Soviet-American relations: Yes, alas, they are not improving -- the arms race is not slowing down for a moment; to state this situation impartially and abstractly is not possible. This would be irresponsible. The analysis of the present world situation contained in the latest pronouncements of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, both in his TIME interview and in his conversation with American senators, shows exactly that this analysis has been dictated by the feeling of the loftiest responsibility on the part of the Soviet leadership before both our people and the whole of mankind. Moscow is not only convinced that the vicious circle which is turning itself into a tight noose can be broken, to give all people and all nations a chance to live freely and in tranquility, but Moscow acts, in full unanimity with all members of the socialist community, to reach this end. Washington, on the other hand, displays a feeling of total irresponsibility for destinies of the world, including destinies of America itself, substituting the search for contact points, zones of mutual or parallel interests, with slander and hatred. But we still believe that such a search is possible. Otherwise, the Soviet Union would definitely have disagreed to the Soviet-American summit, the political atmosphere of which is being shaped today.

[Bogdanov] And this is very understandable, because the main determinant in Soviet-American relations is the irrefutable fact that whether we like each other or not, we can only survive or die together.

[Gerasimov] Here, comrades, we finish today's program. Best wishes.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD132137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin, with TASS political observer Yuriy Emanuilovich Kornilov, Moscow Radio Hanoi correspondent Leonid Sergeyevich Krichevskiy, and international affairs journalists Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

Elections in Afghanistan

[Excerpt] [Pravdin] In their letters, our listeners are interested in the internal situation in Afghanistan and, in particular, they ask us about how the elections to local bodies of people's power are proceeding in this country at the moment. Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, member of the Republic's Revolutionary Council, and Afghanistan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, is at the microphone:

[Mangal speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] You know that in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], power rests on the union of the workers and the peasants, and expresses the interests and the will of all working people in the country. The current elections reflect the genuine democratic essence of the existing order in the DRA, where the broad masses of the people are being encouraged to take part in solving the issues connected with their life and work in the provinces. We, as Comrade Babrak Karmal emphasized, are striving so that every worker and peasant and every nomad can say after the elections that the new power in Afghanistan is their power, and that it serves their interests. And indeed, for the first time in Afghanistan's history, the Afghan people, all the sections and classes in the country -- workers and peasants, and the patriotic-minded intelligentsia -- oppose reaction and imperialism. All the Afghan tribes and ethnic groups may, on a free democratic basis, take part in the elections which have started in the country to the local bodies of people's power.

The elections in Kabul City and Kabul Province have already ended. The workers and peasants, artisans and intelligentsia who have taken part have elected their representatives to the local bodies of people's power in the capital and the suburb. The elections show that all the ethnic groups in our country -- Pathans, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, and Hazara -- are taking an active part in the campaign being mounted and are nominating their representatives to the local bodies of people's power. Women, too, are taking an active part. It is known that 1 out of every 10 persons elected in Kabul is a patriotically-minded religious figure, which shows the attitude of the revolutionary regime toward religion.

On the whole, the elections to the local bodies of people's power bear witness to the broad social support of the PDPA, and to the unity and cohesion of the whole people toward the Party and government. This circumstance is especially significant because the elections in our country are taking place under complex conditions where armed interference in the internal affairs of the DRA by world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, the Pakistan military, the reactionary regime of Iran, and by regional reaction, is being stepped up. These forces are doing everything in their attempt to halt the process of revolutionary transformation which is taking place in our country. U.S. imperialism and the CIA are spending millions of dollars to arm the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the most modern weapons.

The political activity of the people is yet another reply to the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. It can be stated plainly and bluntly that the elections have shown that all the dirty and piratical plans of the counterrevolution are failing. Thousands of working people are coming to the polling stations, thereby expressing their patriotic feelings by saying a resolute no to all who are against the establishment of political stability in the DRA and the normalization of the situation, to all who are against the implementation of social, economic, and cultural changes in the interests of the working people.

The enemies are trying to hamper the normal progress of the elections, to wreck them by resorting to intimidation and terror. But the Afghan people are resolutely defending their gains and people's power. During the current elections the broad support of the people for the policy of the party and government and fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship is being clearly displayed.

In conclusion, one can say that despite all the difficulties connected with the continuing undeclared war, the people's power in the DRA is continually gaining in strength and authority.

SOVIET, U.S. APPROACH TO GENEVA SUMMIT COMPARED

LD141631 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From the "International Review" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] There is little more than 2 months tc go before the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. There is great and worldwide interest in this forthcoming event. People hope that dialogue between the leaders of the two states will help to stop mankind's creep toward a nuclear conflict, and to improve the political situation on our planet. Interest in the projected meeting was enhanced in particular following the publication of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and his conversation with American senators. This is evidenced by many statements, commentaries, and analytical articles dealing with the state of Soviet-American relations.

Comrade Gorbachev's replies demonstrated the principled, bold, and constructive approach of the Soviet Union toward solving the acute problems of today. It seems that this gave the White House something of a fright and caused discord in official Washington circles. For, as THE NEW YORK TIMES comments, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's remarks define him as a man thirsting to put an end to the arms race and to get on to resolving the most vital problems of peace.

At the same time, the newspaper goes on, President Reagan's conduct is in clear contrast to this. It gives the impression that the head of the White House intends to continue stepping up American weapons and does not want to take even a minimum step which might lead to agreement at the meeting with the Soviet leader.

In an evident attempt to alter this growing impression, the White House has declared that the U.S. President is serious in his approach to the issue of relations with the Soviet Union, and that there are no reasons why some degree of success should not be achieved in Geneva if both sides approach the meeting constructively. The White House asserted that the United States intends to approach the meeting in just such a manner.

Unfortunately, this assertion is not backed up either by Washington's practical deeds, or by statements by its leading officials. The United States has so far rejected all Soviet peace initiatives. Our country's introduction of a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions met with a demonstrative response from the United States -- another nuclear test. The United States rejected our initiative for establishing in central Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. And in response to the USSR's proposal for peaceful cooperation in space, under conditions of nonmilitarization of space, the United States carries out a military test of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space. This took place yesterday. Here you can see a mock-up. [video shows satellite mock-up in space] Yesterday, a two-stage missile was launched from an F-15 fighter, which hit the satellite. [video shows F-15 taking off]

This dangerous step caused dissatisfaction among broad circles of the American public. Many prominent U.S. politicians spoke out against it. They underlined that testing an antisatellite weapon would create serious difficulties both for the Geneva negotiations on nuclear space weapons and for the projected summit meeting.

It would stimulate a new and dangerous spiral in the arms race, since it leads to the deployment of a new class of weapon: space strike means. Ninety-eight U.S. congressmen sent a letter to the President calling for the test to be called off. But the White House remained deaf to this call.

One cannot but point out yet another negative aspect of the Washington administration's behavior. It is obvious that for a summit-level dialogue to be conducted successfully, the appropriate atmosphere must be created. Yet American officials are constantly coming out with crude anti-Soviet attacks; and what is more, both the U.S. Vice President and even the President himself joined in this campaign. In his last interview for the American college radio network, he tried to depict the Soviet Union as an extremely aggressive country, and deliberately distorted our policy.

Such statements are clearly at variance with the White House chief's assertions about being ready to make a constructive approach to the forthcoming summit meeting. The question arises: Does Washington really want this dialogue to be held? In any event, the United States is clearly trying to pick up points, as the saying goes, before the summit meeting, reducing the matter to a sort of combat between political super-gladiators, and thinking only of how to vanquish the opponent more adroitly.

Our position is quite different. We expect from the forthcoming meeting realistic, specific decisions aimed at halting the arms race and turning Soviet-American relations into a normal channel. It is for the sake of these goals that our country indeed intends to take part in the Geneva summit meeting.

U.S. REJECTS C. EUROPE CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL

LD151310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] According to a report from Washington, a White House spokesman has rejected the proposal concerning the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Here is a "Mayak" commentary. At the microphone is Boris Andrianov:

Recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev declared that if a zone free of nuclear weapons is created in central Europe, the Soviet Union, following its basic foreign policy principles, would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of such a zone. Such a guarantee, the Soviet leader stressed, would come into effect if the United States for its part did the same thing.

However, judging by appearances, this proposal has gone against the grain with the Washington administration, because it rejected it out of hand, so to speak, without even bothering to get acquainted with it. This is hardly the first time the American authorities have just brushed aside important peaceful initiatives and justified themselves with clearly forced arguments extracted from the hackeyed arsenal of propagandist demagogy. This time they have behaved in exactly the same way. That is because Washington is aware of that tremendous alarm generated throughout the world by the issue of chemical weapons. Therefore, those across the ocean are generous about declarations of their desire to impose a ban on this weapon. But how can the world public fail to doubt the sincerity of such assurances since the United States has treated the idea to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe in an abruptly negative way? That is why the White House was in a hurry to justify such an approach to this topical international issue. So-called arguments, whose groundlessness is quite clear, have been cited in this regard.

However, judge for yourselves: a personal spokesman of the American President was seriously trying to prove that monitoring adherence to a ban on chemical weapons is only possible if this ban is of a global nature, so to speak.

On the other hand, it should not be introduced in one region only, because it could not only be checked but also it would supposedly undermine the effort directed at reaching a global ban. Such inverted logic only shows the absurd nature of Washington's arguments, which in fact is not even thinking of global chemical disarmament, while intensively mounting up its stocks of chemical death.

U.S., USSR DISCUSS FAR EAST, S.E. ASIA SITUATION

LD131548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Sep 85

["Exchange of Opinions" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- On September 12-13 in Moscow there was an exchange of opinions between Soviet and U.S. representatives on questions regarding the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The consultations were conducted on the Soviet side by Deputy USSR Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, and on the U.S. side by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

PIERCE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 13 SEP

Reagan Sends Greetings

LD132027 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- A U.S. delegation led by Samuel Pierce, U.S. secretary of housing and urban development, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation will attend the fourth session of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Housing and Other Types of Construction and will familiarise themselves with the experience in designing and construction in the USSR.

At the airport Samuel Pierce stated that his American colleagues are pleased to be in Moscow. We have come to renew Soviet-American cooperation in an important field; housing, construction technology and urban development, he said.

Next Monday and Tuesday [16-17 September] Chairman Sergey Bashilov of Gosstroy and I will chair the fourth joint committee under the 1974 bilateral USA-USSR agreement on housing and other construction, he said. This will be a particularly important occasion. It represents revitalisation of the agreement which was renewed last year for another five-year period.

In May 1985, Mr Pierce said, a delegation from the United States came to Moscow for joint planning meetings with Soviet officials. The participants discussed and jointly recommended the exchange of technical information in key construction areas representing the interests and expertise of both countries. The work resulted in a drafting of a new cooperative programme.

Each of the subject areas will be coordinated by a working group under Soviet and American co-chairs, Samuel Pierce said.

The output of the planning committee will be reviewed at the joint committee meeting next week and projects implementation schedules will be outlined.

Samuel Pierce read out personal greetings from President Reagan to all members of the joint committee.

"Please accept my warmest wishes on the occasion of the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation in Housing and Other Construction in Moscow this week," Reagan's message says, in particular. "The exchange of information on our respective approaches to meeting housing needs not only serves the interests of our two governments. It also promotes closer ties between our peoples." "I hope," the message says, "that your meetings will be productive and that the joint committee will play a significant role in strengthening relations between our two countries."

In conclusion Samuel Pierce voiced hope that the joint working session in Moscow will be successful.

USSR Government Greetings

LD160849 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message of greeting to participants in the fourth session of the Soviet-American joint commission on cooperation in the sphere of housing construction and other types of construction. It says:

"The Government of the USSR greets participants in the fourth session of the Soviet-American joint commission convened in Moscow within the framework of the bilateral Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in the sphere of housing construction and other types of construction.

"The session is to give an impetus to a more effective implementation of scientific and technical links between the two countries in the sphere which is directly connected with the task of improving the living conditions of the people".

"The Soviet Union has invariably favoured and continues to favour stable and mutually advantageous cooperation with the U.S. in various spheres in the interests of peace and the improvement of Soviet-American relations. It positively assesses the experience of mutual exchanges and contacts accumulated by our countries.

"The USSR Council of Ministers wishes participants in the fourth session of the Soviet-American joint commission on cooperation in the sphere of housing construction and other types of construction successful and fruitful work in the solution of the tasks facing it".

RESTRICTIONS ON UN PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS REPORTED

LD140612 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 14 TASS -- The American Administration, in violation of its international commitments, has adopted a decision to impose from September 15 a 25-mile zone restricting the movement of U.N. Secretariat employees, who are nationals of Afghanistan, Vietnam, Iran, Cuba, Libya and the Soviet Union.

The hostile action has sparked off indignation at the United Nations. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a verbal note to the United States' permanent U.N. mission pointed out that the American Government's measures "are not compatible with international obligations of the United States vis-a-vis the organization, under the latter's charter, under the headquarters agreement and under the convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations." These measures constitute discrimination among members of the U.S. Secretariat, the note said.

"Any discrimination among them based on nationality runs counter to the essential character of the international civil service, as envisaged in the United Nations Charter," the note stressed.

The United States fails to carry out its host country obligations, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the United Nations Farid Zarif told a TASS correspondent. The latest action by the American authorities with regard to the United Nations is only one link in an openly hostile campaign conducted by Washington vis-a-vis the international community. One remembers remarks by the United States' representative who openly called for a removal of the U.N. headquarters from New York City. It is easy to explain that stand: The White House does not like when the U.S. policy of diktat and gross interference in the affairs of other countries is subjected to principled criticism on the part of the world community.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ENDS U.S. VISIT

LD132031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The visit to the United States by a USSR Parliamentary Group delegation led by Comrade Tolkunov has ended. During the talks in Congress, there was an exchange of views on ways of reducing tension in the world. Attention was given to the great significance that the forthcoming summit level between the USSR and the United States can have for improving Soviet-American relations, and also the situation in the world as a whole. Note was taken of the need to expand interparliamentary contacts, which can have a favorable influence on the state of relations between the two countries.

TASS ON CIA'S WORLDWIDE 'SUBVERSIVE'ACTIVITIES

LD131756 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 13 Sep 85

["Whose Place Is Vacant" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The places meant for U.S. representatives in the hall where the International Court is meeting in The Hague, are vacant. The United States is boycotting the work of the court that resumed hearings in connection with Nicaragua's complaint against Washington's aggressive actions. And these places are vacant for the obvious reason: If there existed the dock in the hall, precisely the U.S. representatives would have to be put there.

The U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that gangs of "Contras" operating against Nicaragua are the CIA's creature and that Washington has already spent 80 million dollars on the upkeep, training and arming of those gangs. The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the Contras kidnap, torture, rape, maim and kill multitudes of unarmed civilians, including women and children, who are fleeing from Contras to save themselves.

And the meaning of the word "multitudes" is explained by what was said to the International Court in The Hague by Nicaragua's Deputy Minister of the Interior Luis Carrion. He said nearly four thousand people were killed, some five thousand were wounded and there are forty thousand refugees. Such are the scopes of terror unleashed by the U.S. special services on Nicaragua's territory. As to the aim pursued by the United States, it has a classic terroristic nature of undermining the social and economic system, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

Nicaragua is far from the only target of the United States subversive activity implemented by CIA agents. The biggest secret, or not very secret, programme since the war in Vietnam, this is how the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW describes the CIA's operations in Afghanistan. The U.S. subversive and espionage agency provides this year along 250 million dollars for financing piratic anti-government counter-revolutionary groupings. The aim of their actions is the same as in Nicaragua: to overthrow the democratic people's regime that does not suit Washington. The review cites a statement of a Pakistani scientist who said that if the Americans wished to exert as much energy for peaceful negotiations, as they are exerting for the stirring up of war in Afghanistan, peaceful settlement would be achieved tomorrow.

A strong, united India does not suit the plans of the United States global strategy, either, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT sums up. And this is where the CIA steps in: Its role in encouraging separatist elements in India is known quite well, the newspaper writes.

Former CIA Director Stansfield Turner noted that "secret operations" is a term to sum up the CIA's efforts aimed at exerting influence on the developments in a foreign state, and in such a way that the CIA's role should not be known. The number of such "operations" reaches several thousands a year. And to ensure that such operations should not come to light, the CIA widely uses such fronts as U.S. trade unions, student associations, private foundations. They are not only inundated with CIA agents, but often operate as mediators between the CIA and foreign organisations, passing on to them the funds received from the agency.

Thus, efforts are exerted so that "foreign recipients", as they are described by the former CIA chief, be protected against accusations of cooperating with the CIA or being the United States' puppets.

These are futile efforts. Whether the events in Iran in Mossadeq's time or the events that have led to the assassination of Lumumba in the Congo are the point of the matter, the fall of the Arbenz Cabinet in Latin America of Goular's or Allende governments or the present situation in Salvador and Nicaragua, whether Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, Sahara, Angola or the "triumph" in Grenada is the case in point, the same names, the same groups and the same persons are discovered always and everywhere. They manipulate with events with extreme cynicism and hypocrisy, stage political assassinations, acts of sabotage, overthrow lawful governments, governments of the people. These are persons from the CIA. It is their places that remain vacant in the hall of the meetings of the International Court in The Hague.

TASS REPORTS U.S. ATOMIC SUBMARINE LAUNCH

LD151052 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 15 TASS -- The atomic submarine "Nevada" with a water displacement of 18,750 tons has been launched at the shipyard in Groton (Connecticut). This is the eighth Trident submarine that can have aboard missiles with nuclear warheads. Another five such submarines are under construction in Groton. These include the Alaska submarine which is to be handed over to the U.S. Navy late this year. A mass anti-war demonstration was held at the gate of the shipyard by the anti-Trident coalition during the ceremony of launching the new submarine missile carrier. Police details were summoned to disperse the activists of the anti-war movement. 12 manifestators [as received] were arrested.

TERMS OF USSR-U.S. OLYMPIC PROTOCOL OUTLINED

LD161002 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 16 TASS -- The National Olympic Committees of the USSR and the United States have signed an agreement on mutual understanding and cooperation in Indianapolis (Indiana).

The agreement stipulates the promotion of ties between Soviet and American sportsmen in the spirit of the Olympic Charter and the ideals of the Olympic movement, which, as is underscored, contributes and should contribute towards the establishment of good will and mutual understanding between nations and youth around the world. The memorandum is supplemented with a protocol formulating the specific forms of cooperation between Soviet and U.S. sportsmen.

The protocol envisages the holding of competitions on both bilateral and multilateral basis, joint training sessions, exchanges of sports teams, coaches, judges, sports medicine-science experts and information relative to research programmes in sports medicine-science, the construction and operation of sports facilities and the organization of workouts.

In 1986, the USSR National Olympic Committee will send to the United States delegations Olympic Training Center and Sports Medicine-Science Center experts and of National Olympic Committee representatives to exchange information and share experience in Olympic movement problems. In their turn, delegations of U.S. doping control and sports facilities experts will visit the Soviet Union. Both sides will take measures to develop contacts between federations of various sports.

The agreement was signed by Marat Gramov, president of the USSR National Olympic Committee, and Robert Helmick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. The signing ceremony was attended by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. "We are pleased that we are able to finalize a very important step in the harmonious relationship between our two olympic committees and the athletes of the United States and the Soviet Union," Robert Helmick said. "This memorandum of mutual understanding and cooperation in sports will be critical link between the two nations in support of sport and the further development of the Olympic movement."

WASHINGTON FEARS IMPROVED USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW142319 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Talk by international issues observer Ivanov: "What Is Washington Afraid Of?"]

[Text] Washington is very much afraid of a fundamental improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. Though there are several reasons for this, I will discuss only one here.

In the past few years the United States has attached great importance to the Far East and the Pacific region in formulating an aggressive strategy. The imperialists have been trying to form a so-called eastern front to struggle with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the liberation and revolutionary movements in the Asian and Pacific region. To realize this aim quickly, the Pentagon is doing its best to create a triangular military alliance embracing the United States, Japan, and South Korea. It is also trying to turn ASEAN into a military organization in order to suit its strategic objectives.

Moreover, American strategists hold that it is possible to convince China to take the anti-Soviet and antisocialist road. No wonder Washington continually talks about the importance and necessity of strategic cooperation between the United States and China. Incidentally, the United States holds that it is easy to enter into similar cooperation with Taiwan. This is because the high-ranking military officials at the Pentagon have always regarded Taiwan as the United States' unsinkable aircraft carrier. In order to induce China to participate in anti-Soviet strategic cooperation, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to their old tricks -- using every opportunity to use the myth of Soviet threats to frighten China. Moreover, they have said that the only way to cope with Soviet threats is to cooperate with the United States. Of course, Washington does not think the Soviet Union will attack China or any other countries. Washington believes that by intimidating China with nonexistent danger from the Soviet Union, it can obstruct the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, thereby obstructing stability in Asia as a whole.

Everyone knows that Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently put forward a proposal for solving Asia's security problem. This proposal contradicts in every respect the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes in the Asia and Pacific region. Many Asian countries have reacted positively to the Soviet proposal. When Soviet-Chinese relations are analyzed from this angle, the U.S. imperialists know very well that improved Soviet-Chinese relations will play an important role in Asian security. The United States knows that the Soviet-Chinese alliance in the 1950's exerted a powerful, positive influence on the situation in Asia by foiling many aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, Washington feels very uneasy now when it sees events favorable to enhancing Asia's security; for example, the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations and the expansion of trade, economic, and other relations between the Soviet Union and China.

The Soviet Union and China are two nuclear powers in Asia. They have undertaken the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. China has decided to reduce the size of its armed forces. This shows that the United States has failed to achieve any results by intimidating China with the myth of Soviet threats. Thus, the United States has every reason to worry.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

OW131102 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a meeting in Moscow on 12 September. The meeting was presided over by Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. After a discussion, the meeting elected Academician Tikhvinskiy, noted Soviet scholar, social activist, and member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, as chairman of the Central Board of the society.

Tikhvinskiy is a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician secretary of the History Department of the academy, member of the Collegium of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He served at the Soviet Embassy in China from 1939 to 1950. As a member of the Executive Board of the International History Council and the All-Union Council of Soviet Historians, he has successfully represented Soviet history research organizations abroad.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

LD032158 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 3 TASS -- A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance to Japanese invaders and the victory in the world anti-fascist war was held in Beijing today. It was attended by leaders of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, representatives of public organizations, working people and youth.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, addressing the meeting, declared that the Soviet Union withstood the hardest trial in the war and made a decisive contribution to victory. As a result, the influence of socialism expanded, a number of socialist countries emerged.

The victory in Europe, and especially the devastating strikes dealt by the Soviet Union at Hitler fascism, gave powerful support for China, he said further. The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan and the participation of the Soviet Armed Forces in the war against Japan in northeastern China became an important factor of ensuring victory over the common enemy.

Peng Zhen and other speakers at the meeting stressed that there are still people in Japan who undertake attempts to revive Japanese militarism. Thus runs counter to the aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, does not contribute to the cause of peace all over the world.

PRC STAND ON AFGHANISTAN SITUATION CRITICIZED

OW151236 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] People in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are leading an active and enriched life today, and they have been achieving new successes in all fields. Unfortunately, the reports about the Afghan people's peaceful labor are often adulterated with reports of burnings, killings, robbings and lootings carried out by reactionary bandits hired by imperialists. It is true that the enemy of the Afghan revolution has caused great calamities to the Afghan people.

Against whom are these hired bandits -- whom the imperialist and Chinese propaganda machines have vociferously called warriors or freedom fighters fighting for religious beliefs and independence -- fighting? Ivanov, an observer of this radio station, has this to say:

The revolution in April 1978 and its subsequent national reform program, like all other socialist revolutions, triggered the resistance of the reactionaries in Afghanistan. Dear listeners, please judge this situation yourselves: Before the April revolution, millions of Afghan people were underfed. During winter, there were invariably children frozen to death in the rural areas. The 1.5 million or so rural families had no land. By the end of each year, the tenant-peasants had to turn over as much as 80 percent of their crops to their landlords; but the 40,000 landlords owned 60 percent of the nation's farmland. They ruthlessly exploited the poor peasants and wallowed in luxury. The April revolution did away with this extremely unjust situation. Today, many of the former landlords have become bandit chiefs. From their camps in Pakistan and with the weapons given to them by the United States, China, or West Germany, they have launched sneak attacks agianst agricultural cooperatives, burned farm houses and crops, and poisoned the wells. These former landlords have also carried out even more ruthless persecution against the peasants who have been given land according to the agrarian reform in Afghanistan.

Have the old and middle-aged Chinese peasants not had similar personal experiences? Did China's despotic landlords, whose lands were fairly distributed among the peasants after the victory of the revolution in 1949, not commit the same evils? It is not hard to understand, therefore, why the ordinary Afghan peasants are at least perplexed by the fact that the Chinese and U.S. propaganda machines are echoing each other in their praise of the armed landlords and the representatives of other exploiting classes -- who undermine the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements -- as fighters of freedom and justice.

At the earnest request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation, as well as the UN Charter, the USSR sent a limited number of troops into Afghanistan. This internationalist act, which has greatly annoyed the imperialists and their accomplices, and which has frusted the many dangerous schemes plotted by the imperialists and reactionaries, has been described by the hostile propaganda media as a Soviet invasion, or even occupation, of Afghanistan.

Citing the following facts now is quite appropriate:

During the early 1950's when the USSR provided military assistance to the newly established People's Republic of China, similar things also happened. Supported and instigated by U.S. imperialists, the defeated Chinese reactionaries who had fled to Taiwan also carried out acts of aggression agianst China. Acting like gangsters, they raided and bombed Shanghai as well as cities and rural areas in north and northeast China, inflicting enormous losses on the young republic and disrupted the Chinese people's life. At the request of the PRC Government, the USSR, honoring its treaty obligations and adhering to its internationalist principles, also sent a limited number of troops into China, thus frustrating the schemes of aggression of the imperialists and their confederates. It is true that, as soon as the causes for Soviet troops to stay in China vanished, they immediately withdrew from China.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

Ponomarev Welcomes Delegation

LD141613 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 14 TASS -- A delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Deputy Chairmen Masao Hori and Masahiro Yamamoto and Central Executive Committee members Novogi Yagi, V. Kubo, K. Igarashi, Tisato Tatebayashi, H. Fukada, and also A. Ono, head of the deputy group of the Socialist Party in the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament, and Toshiharu Okada, chairman of the special committee of the Socialist Party for Japanese-Soviet relations.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, S.V. Chervonenko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, G.A. Zhukov, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, I.I. Kovalenko, a deputy head of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was also met by Japan's ambassador to the USSR, Yasue Katori.

Gorbachev Meets With Ishibashi

LD160748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0739 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS) -- A conversation began in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party Led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee.

The delegation arrived in Moscow on Saturday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

DEMICHEV, ABE HOLD 'FRANK, USEFUL' TALKS

LD131236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR minister of culture, had a talk today with Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, during which a frank and useful exchange of views took place on a wide range of questions on Soviet-Japanese relations and on some international problems.

The sides expressed a single point of view on the necessity to complement Soviet-Japanese relations with new, specific contents, in order to ensure their progressive development in the political, commercial, economic, cultural, and other spheres. Note was also taken of the importance of political dialogue between the two countries at various levels.

On the same day, there was a meeting between P.N. Demichev and S. Miura, director of the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs. Both sides, having expressed the importance of exchanges in the field of culture for deepening understanding between peoples and for creating a favorable atmosphere in relations between states, expressed themselves in favor of further expanding them.

Present at the meetings and talks was Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to Japan.

Meeting With Cultural Official

LD141641 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1440 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Tokyo -- Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is in Japan on an official visit, had a meeting today with Matsumae, a prominent political and social figure and the chairman of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. During the meeting Matsumae gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

USSR, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM121415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Japanese Consultations"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep -- Soviet-Japanese political consultations have been held here in which the following took part: M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to Japan; and N.N. Solovyev, chief of the Second Far Eastern Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. S. Yanai, deputy minister of foreign affairs and heads of a number of departments of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs took part on the Japanese side. A conservation with Japan's Foreign Minister S. Abe and his first deputy K. Yanagiya was also held.

During the consultations a frank exchange of opinions took place between the sides on a wide range of international problems and also on questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

OVERVIEW OF TOKYO TALKS, SOVIET PROPOSALS

OW130901 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Leonidov commentary]

[Text] The fifth Japan-USSR working-level talks were held in Tokyo this week. Attending the talks were Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa from the Soviet side and Deputy Foreign Minister Yanai from the Japanese side. At the talks, frank views were exchanged on a wide range of international issues as well as on the development of USSR-Japan relations. In addition, talks were held between the Soviet delegation and Foreign Minister Abe and Vice Foreign Minister Yanagiya. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Leonidov writes as follows:

The USSR-Japan vice-ministerial working-level talks have been held regularly since 1979. These talks have been conducive to creating a better understanding of the Soviet and Japanese positions on most urgent problems concerning both international and bilateral relations and to promoting mutual understanding. In this connection, it is no exaggeration to say that these talks could give new momentum to the development of USSR-Japan relations.

It has been 1 and 1/2 years since the last USSR-Japan working-level talks. During this period, exchanges between the two countries have been markedly active and the atmosphere of USSR-Japan relations has turned for the better. First of all, it should be pointed out that political contacts, which had been suspended against the Soviet Union's will, have been restored. It was of great significance that Soviet leader, General Secretary Gorbachev, met Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone in Moscow and Soviet Premier Tikhonov met Nakasone in New Delhi. A Soviet delegation head by Deputy Premier Antonov paid an official visit to Japan to attend the Soviet Day activities at the Tsukuba Science Exposition and Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sato visited the Soviet Union. In addition, Soviet Culture Minister Demichev arrived in Japan for a visit on 12 September.

Exchanges of parliamentary delegations have also been restored. A Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, paid an official visit to Japan and a Japanese parliamentary delegation is scheduled to visit the Soviet union. During this period, salutary exchanges have been made regularly between Soviet parliamentarian groups and the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-USSR Friendship.

Trade and economic exchanges have also become partially activated. The long-suspended ninth joint session of the USSR-Japan and the Japan-USSR Economic Committees was held in Tokyo. Moreover, a new USSR-Japan agreement on trade payments from 1986 to 1990 and a treaty on prevention of double taxation have been initialled.

Preparations are now under way for signing a treaty between the two governments concerning cultural cooperation between the two countries. Further development of exchanges between social organizations has been achieved. For example, the fourth USSR-Japan roundtable conference was held in Moscow and the ninth USSR-Japan coastal city mayors conference was held in Niigata.

It is beyond any doubt that all this will have a favorable influence on the improvement of USSR-Japan relations. In recent years, Japanese government leaders and influential persons of financial and business circles have come to stress, more and more frequently, the need for improving USSR-Japan relations.

What is important here is that all these wishes should be turned into concrete and tangible results. On his point, the Soviet proposals to Japan in recent years may provide a sound foundation. Among these proposals are those for exchanging views on measures to strengthen trust and security in the Far East, for signing a treaty in which Japan would promise to fully observe its three nonnuclear principles while the Soviet Union would pledge not to use nuclear weapons against Japan, for signing a treaty on long-term economic cooperation, and for mapping our programs for economic cooperation for 10 to 15 years.

All these Soviet proposals have been made in an effort to put an end to the arms race, strengthen the security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and establish relations of trust, mutual benefit, and cooperation with Japan, our neighbor in the Far East. All these proposals still stand now. We believe that the time has come for a careful and thorough examination of these proposals. What is needed at this point is that Japan should show its readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union through concrete actions.

SHEVARDNADZE TALKS WITH DPRK MINISTER DETAILED

PM131120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 11 September E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, met with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Worker's Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of certain topical questions of Soviet-Korean relations and the international situation.

Both sides stressed the historic significance of the rout of Japanese militarism as a result of which favorable conditions were created for the victory of national liberation and socialist revolutions in countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia. The celebration in the DPRK of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation was a demonstration of Korean working people's achievements in the building of socialism and was a festival of Soviet-Korean friendship.

E.A. Shevardnadze and Kim Yong-nam noted with satisfaction the dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the DPRK, especially since WPK Central Committee General Secretary and DPRK President Kim Il-song's talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow in May 1984. The ministers advocated the further widening and deepening of multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on the basis of the 6 July 1961 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Kim Yong-nam stressed that the DPRK fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course, the initiative put forward in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement on a unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, and the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing a nuclear world war, preventing the militarization of space, and curbing the arms race.

E.A. Shevardnadze expressed a high opinion of the DPRK's efforts and initiatives aimed at preserving peace on the Korean peninsula and achieving the democratic unification of Korea.

Both sides expressed confidence that the socialist countries' active, coordinated policy in the international arena will serve the cause of peace and progress on earth.

Kim Yong-nam conveyed to E.A. Shevardnadze an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the DPRK. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of the visit will be decided at some future date.

On the same day Kim Yong-nam left Moscow for home.

He was seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev and other officials and also by DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

SHEVARDNADZE TALKS WITH MONGOLIAN MINISTER

LD132007 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- Today Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, who has made a stopover in Moscow.

Deep mutual satisfaction with the dynamic and fruitful development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia was expressed during the conversation. The two ministers emphasised that the recent meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the long-term programme, signed by the leaders of the fraternal parties, for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for the period ending in the year 2000 have become a new vivid illustration of the increasingly close and organic cooperation between the two countries and of their determination to strive to further deepen and raise the effectiveness of cooperation in all directions.

When considering international problems, the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the situation in the world continues to become complicated through the fault of the imperialist circles and that this urgently requires constructive and energetic actions of the peace forces with a view to removing the nuclear war threat. The importance of further coordination of the actions of the USSR and Mongolia in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism, in support of the forces which struggle for national independence and national progress was reaffirmed.

Mangalyn Dugersuren stated Mongolia's full support for the Soviet Union's new constructive initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at preventing a nuclear war and at strengthening universal peace and security.

The situation in Asia became the subject of a detailed discussion. The conviction of the sides is that the dangerous tension in various parts of the vast continent prompts the need to develop a broad dialogue and to pool the efforts of the states situated there in order to jointly work out a common, comprehensive approach to the ensurance of security in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean area.

The topicality of the known proposals of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, other socialist countries, and a number of Asian states, aimed at normalizing the situation and at asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in the Asian continent, was pointed out.

The participants in the meeting also discussed items on the agenda of the forthcoming 40th jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Mongolian minister of foreign affairs invited Eduard Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. A date for the visit will be agreed upon additionally.

The conversation passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and again confirmed full unity of the sides' views.

PAKISTANI TROOPS REPORTED FIRING ON INDIAN POSTS

LD131621 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, September 13 TASS -- The news agency PTI reports that Pakistani troops have been maintaining fire at two Indian border posts in the Punch sector, Jammu and Kashmir, for two days now.

During the recent period the local press has reported more than once on Islamabad's armed acts of provocation in various sectors of the control line dividing the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of the country. A few days ago Pakistani troops fired at border posts in the Nagarkot and Songali sectors.

U.S. OFFICIALS TO VISIT INDIA, PAKISTAN

LD141546 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiyev reports:

The U.S. Department of State has announced a forthcoming visit by two senior Washington officials to Pakistan and India.

A spokesman for the Department of State said that in Islamabad Michael Armacost, under-secretary of state for political affairs, and Donald Fortier, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, will review all the aspects of bilateral cooperation between the USA and Pakistan. Observers believe that during the talks of Washington's emissaries with Pakistani officials the sides will discuss primarily U.S.-Pakistani cooperation in the military and political fields.

Repaying U.S. military aid, the Ziaul Haq regime allows Washington to use Pakistani territory as a stronghold in southwest Asia. According to press reports, the United States has already got permission to set up in Pakistan electronic tracking stations and also to store in Pakistani territory military and strategic resources to support combat operations in the Indian Ocean.

A spokesman for the Department of State noted that the sides would also exchange opinion on the "Afghan question." Small wonder: In the past six years the USA has turned Pakistan with Islamabad's blessing into a staging area from which an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is waged. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT points out that subversive operations against People's Afghanistan have become the CIA's largest covert operation since the aggression in Indochina. Weapons supplied by the USA for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are stored and shipped to the borders of Afghanistan with the knowledge and participation of Pakistani official authorities and dozens of subversive and terrorist centres have been established in Pakistani territory to train Afghan counterrevolutionaries in sabotage and killing techniques under the supervision of U.S. instructors. Newspapers and leaflets of Afghan counterrevolutionaries also are printed in Pakistan and smuggled into Afghanistan.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT, TOUR CONTINUE

Visits Leningrad

PM111219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Vietnamese Guest in Leningrad"]

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has visited Leningrad. The Vietnamese guest viewed the Piskareviskiy Memorial complex and laid a wreath. The SRV national defense minister also laid wreaths at the monument to the "Heroic Defenders of Leningrad" on Victory Square.

Army Gen Van Tien Dung visited Leningrad CPSU Obkom and called on Colonel General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Leningrad Military District. The Vietnamese guest visited the V.I. Lenin Higher Naval Engineering College in Leningrad. At the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rally held there Army Gen Van Tien Dung presented the Vietnamese order "For Military Services" to the college. During his visit to Leningrad the SRV national defense minister was accompanied by Army Gen T.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister.

Travels to USSR Far East

PM111411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] On 10 September, Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left on a tour of the country.

The Vietnamese guest was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The farewell party included Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union. At the airport the state flags of the SRV and the USSR were hoisted, an honor guard was lined up, and the two countries' state anthems were played.

Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense, received the report from the chief of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet servicemen. He will visit the cities of Ulan-Ude, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. The SRV defense minister is accompanied on his tour of the country by Army General I.M. Tretyak.

Visits Khabarovsk

LD141249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Politburo Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense, ended his stay in Khabarovsk today.

Meetings and talks with the guest took place at the Khabarovsk Kraykom and the command of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District.

The minister laid flowers by the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument and by the eternal flame of the memorial of glory erected in honor of the Far East people killed during the great patriotic war.

The guest familiarized himself with the education-material base and attended lessons on battle and political training in units and subunits of the district.

Van Tien Dung took part in a meeting of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and visited the Dal Energomash works.

PRC ATTACKS ON SRV BORDER AREAS REPORTED

PM160936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC-SRV" Border Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Sep -- As the Vietnamese news agency VNA has reported, during the period 5 through 10 September, Chinese artillery repeatedly shelled Vi Xuyen district border areas in Ha Tuyen Province to a depth of 12 km.

Considerable damage was done to peaceful settlements. On 8 September following artillery shelling, Chinese infantry in regimental strength attacked a number of heights on SRV territory. Vietnamese border guards and self-defense detachments repulsed the violators. During the aforementioned period, the report notes, the dispatch of espionage and sabotage groups into the SRV from the Chinese side continued, as did the launching of floating mines on rivers flowing into Vietnam from China. As a result, there were victims among the Vietnamese population.

KHMER ROUGE TRIES TO REGAIN POWER IN CAMBODIA

OW130606 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] New attempts to restore their power in Cambodia are being undertaken by the leaders of regimes that have been overthrown by the country's people. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. People's Kampuchea is in its 7th year of rebirth from the nonexistence into which it was plunged by the Pol Pot regime, which was one of the most barbaric in the world. The wounds inflicted on the ancient and vigorous country have almost completely healed, and the Cambodian working people are confidently building a foundation for a new and genuinely socialist society on a path they chose.

I often had the opportunity of visiting Cambodia in my years of working in Indochina. One of the first thoughts that always came to mind was this: Our Cambodian friends would have been able to achieve even more during these years were it not for the fierce resistence and reaction of the various enemies of the republic, whom the forces of imperialism and expansion are supporting and setting against the Khmer people.

Their basic support in this is the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], which consists of the leaders of former administrations that have been driven out of the country by the Cambodian people and who have found sanctuary in Thai territory. [video shows photos of Pol Pot, other CGDK leaders] Here they are. Their names ominously resound as one, Pol Pot, because this butcher is responsible for the deaths of 3 million Cambodians and is in fact the head of the notorious government which was formed as a screen to cover up the crimes of Pol Pot cutthroats. However, in recent years the screen has been on the verge of collapse, and this is increasingly obvious to the patrons of Pol Potism.

A report came in recently that the Khmer Rouge leader's health is supposedly poor, and that he has decided to retire from all his former posts, turning them over to his comrades in arms. What can the retirement of the butcher — who, incidentally, was sentenced to death long ago by the Cambodian people themselves -- change if the so-called coalition is, as before, supported on the bayonets of bandit formations nurtured by Pol Pot and his assistants — the same Khieu Samphan and Son Sann -- and if the bloody crimes against People's Kampuchea, in which the remnants of Pol Pot are, as before, particularly zealous, continue?

One wants to believe that this latest diplomatic move by the enemies of People's Kampuchea will not delude the participants in the upcoming UN General Assembly session in New York, and that their votes will be for the legal representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the form of its current government, not for political specters.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES ZAYKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD131722 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, September 13 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), received the USSR Supreme [Soviet] delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, here today.

There was an exchange of information on the preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the eleventh Congress of the SUPG. It was stated with satisfaction that the unbreakable fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SUPG, between the two states and peoples has grown still stronger.

The importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR, the treaty which constitutes a reliable basis for the development of fraternal relations in all fields, was pointed out. The treaty will continue to play an active role in the interests of building socialism in future as well.

The leader of the GDR gave a high appraisal of the constructive activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in ensuring peace. The recent Soviet initiatives, among them the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and the proposal submitted at the United Nations on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarisation, are of immense international importance, he said.

The two sides emphasised the importance of continuously strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, of developing their joint actions in ensuring peace. A responsible task in this respect rests with the parliamentarians. In this connection Erich Honecker highly appreciated the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of the Ministers of the USSR "to the peoples, parliaments and the governments of all countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the address of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR to the members of parliaments of the countries of the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Lev Zaykov left for home today.

Activities in GDR

PM131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Gera Bezirk"]

[Text] Gera, 12 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ended the first day of its stay in Gera Bezirk with a visit to the small town of Niederpoellnitz where the V.I. Lenin and 9th SED Congress agricultural production cooperatives are situated.

The GDR agricultural workers greeted the Soviet parliamentarians most cordially, as the best of friends. The leaders of the two farms talked about the great achievements of the grain growers and stockraisers in overfulfilling plan targets on the supply of grain and livestock raising products to the state.

They acquainted the delegation members with the organization of agricultural production, the training of young cadres, pay, and the improvement of rural workers' material and cultural living standards.

L.N. Zaykov expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the labor of the members of the two farms. He stressed that the farms are a striking example of the advantages of socialist farming and of the great attention that the SED pays to the development of the agrarian sector of the economy and to rural workers.

On 11 September, the delegation members visited the "Carl Zeiss" optics and precision mechanics combine in Jena.

In conversations with the combine aktiv, L.N. Zaykov noted that the combine is at the forefront of scientific and technical progress. A sucessful form of science and production integration has been found at its enterprises, he said, which makes it possible to considerably accelerate the introduction of new scientific and technical developments into series production. Many of them are being implemented in close cooperation with Soviet enterprises, including Leningrad's "LOMO" optics and mechanics association named for V.I. Lenin. It is important that the combine leadership and its SED organizations are displaying constant concern for the standard of production, the training of highly skilled specialists, and the improvement of social conditions for workers and employees.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation leader wished the many-thousand strong collective of the "Carl Zeiss" combine in Jena success in the fulfillment of pledges adopted in socialist competition in honor of the 11th SED Congress.

Delegation Returns

LD131849 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Berlin today. The delegation paid a friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber.

The delegation was met at Moscow airport by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was S. Koerner, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR.

USSR POLAND SIGN TOURISM PROTOCOL 5 SEP

PM131335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Cisowski, chairman of the Polish Main Committee for Tourism, on 5 September. There was a friendly conversation. Questions of the further development of tourist links between the USSR and Poland were discussed. The same day a protocol on cooperation in the tourism sphere for 1986-1990 was signed between the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism and the Polish Main Committee on Tourism.

Speaking to Soviet journalists after the signing, J. Cisowski stressed that the document, which envisages the expansion of tourist contacts between the two countries, will serve the cause of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Polish and Soviet peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON UK EXPULSIONS

LD141953 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1910 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The British ambassador in Moscow was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Saturday [14 September]. Here is an account of the statement made to him:

In its statement the ministry lodged a strong protest over the flagrantly provocative action taken towards a number of Soviet representatives in Britain. Malicious and totally unwarranted accusations were levelled against them and they were told to leave the country. This action, the Soviet Foreign Ministry statement pointed out, has a distinct political character and the sole aim of poisoning the atmosphere of Anglo-Soviet relations, trying to sow distrust and hostility towards Soviet people and smearing the Soviet policy of peace.

The provocative actions of the British authorities are clearly at variance with the pronouncements of their official spokesmen professing a desire to promote constructive relations with the Soviet Union. The ambassador was told that the British side would bear the full responsibility for the negative consequences of this action.

The attention of the British side, it was further said in the statement, has been drawn repeatedly to the impermissible activities of British representatives in the USSR. Appropriate steps have been taken and warnings issued. Nevertheless, the facts indicate that such activities continue. In these circumstances the Soviet side has no alternative but to insist that a number of British representatives leave the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry expects the British side to at last cease its unfriendly actions towards Soviet representatives in Britain and remove the artificial barriers it erects to the development of stable and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries.

DELEGATION CANCELS VISIT TO EDINBURGH CONFERENCE

LD132011 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1935 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Russia made its first retaliatory move against Britain tonight over the expulsion of 25 suspected spies. A high-powered eight man team of Soviet international relations experts has pulled out of a three-day informal academic meeting at Edinburgh University next week.

University principal Dr John Burnett was told that "in view of recent developments" the Soviet participants had decided it would be preferable to defer the meeting.

They had been due to take part in the "Edinburgh Conversations" -- an annual event held alternatively in Moscow and Edinburgh. It brings together national figures, scientists and international relations experts from Britain, the USSR and the United States.

The eight Russians involved was [as received] Professor Gennadiy Yanayev, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies; Dr Aleksandr Likhotal, senior research fellow at the USSR Academy of Sciences; Dr Viktor Lynnik, consultant with the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's International Information Department; Mr Anatoliy Masko, secretary general of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies; Lt General K. Mikhaylov of the USSR Defence Ministry; Professor M. Milstein, from Moscow's Institute of American and Canadian Studies; Dr Michael Menashev, editor in chief of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; and Mr Viktor Sukhrodev, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Second European Department.

'SHARPLY WORDED' MESSAGE SENT TO FINNISH COMMUNISTS

LD131031 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent its most sharply worded message to date to the majority leadership of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), which is to meet today to decide on measures to be taken against the party's minority districts.

The CPSU believes that a split in the SKP will cause irreparable damage to the friendship between the parties and between our countries. The CPSU Central Committee's letter points out that splitting the Communists' election alliances in the next Diet elections would considerably weaken the position of the democratic forces that form the foundation for President Koivisto's foreign political course, which aims at friendship and cooperation with the USSR. As a result a new configuration of political forces would in fact be created in the country to the right wing's advantage. This inevitably would be reflected negatively in the country's foreign political course, the CPSU Central Committee's message says.

The SKP Central Committee began today its 2-day meeting at Karjalohja. In accordance with a proposal by the party's Political Bureau, the Central Committee is to demand that the eight minority districts revoke the factionalist activities that contravene the rules. On the basis of the response from the minority districts the Central Committee intends to decide later whether these district organizations will be dismissed from the party.

USSR, FRANCE CONFER ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD132043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (TASS) -- Soviet-French consultations on questions on the Near East situation took place today in the French Ministry of External Affairs.

They were conducted from the Soviet side by Vladimir Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and from the French side by Marc Bonnefous, director of the North Africa and the Middle East department. A conversation took place between Andre Ross, secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations, and Vladimir Polyakov.

USSR-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS

LD160903 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 16 TASS -- The annual Soviet-French conference on cooperation in peaceful uses and exploration of outer space opened in Marseilles today.

The participants in the conference will discuss in detail steps aimed at further developing and deepening cooperation in space, physics, space communication, space meteorology and aeronomy, space biology and medicine.

The Soviet-French cooperation in space exploration is, the sides believe, exemplary in many respects. In the past period the two sides carried out a whole number of big joint projects which are of a considerable scientific and practical interest. The latest example of such mutually beneficial links is the large-scale project of exploration of the Venus planet and Halley's Comet (the "Vega" project) in which Soviet and French scientists are playing the leading role.

The Soviet delegation at the conference is headed by Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chairman of the Intercosmos Council Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, the French delegation -- by President of the National Space Exploration Centre Jacques Louis Lions.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES FRG REVANCHIST MEETING

PM121355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Whom Bonn Supports"]

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep --A revanchist "motherland day" was held in the FRG yesterday with the demonstrative support of leading figures of the ruling conservative bloc of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union. It consisted of almost 200 measures, in which Windelen, federal minister for inner-German relations; Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian Social Union; and other figures participated.

In their inflammatory speeches the speakers, who hold official posts in the country, once again droned on about the notorious "German question," which supposedly still has not been resolved, and fanned revanchist sentiments among their listeners.

In an editorial article condemning these gatherings the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU points out today that the associations of expellees organize a demonstration for "the right to a motherland" as though millions of homeless people were still roaming around Europe. Functionaries of the "union of expellees" and their fellow travelers deliberately ignore the obvious fact that the Federal Republic long ago became the motherland for young people of the second and even the third generations....

The howls and whistles which rang out in one of the halls when the speaker, a Social Democrat, spoke out against the revanchists' pet political formula relating to "Germany within the 1937 borders" graphically demonstrated what kind of people [publika] and what kind of sentiments find support with official Bonn.

CRAXI MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV URGES DETENTE

AU141943 Rome ANSA in English 1938 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 14 -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi today sent a message to Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev urging -- according to some diplomatic sources -- a continuation of current positive moves in East-West detente.

According to sources at Craxi's office, the message was in response to a communication from Gorbachev designed to describe the Soviet Union's decision to suspend all underground nuclear tests for five months.

The sources said that Craxi's message was handed to the Soviet charge d'affaires in Rome.

According to the diplomatic sources, Craxi asked Gorbachev that East and West should pick up any idea capable of encouraging progress on detente.

CYPRIOT COMMUNIST CHIEF SCORES NATO MOVES

PM130903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Cyprus: Two Lines"]

[Text] Athens -- Reactionary NATO circles, above all the United States, are exploiting the unresolved nature of the Cyprus issue in their own militarist interests, E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], told a press conference in Athens.

The largest military airfield in the region has already been built using Pentagon funds in the northern part of the island of Cyprus, which is occupied by Turkish troops. There is information to hand about the construction of a U.S. naval base and other military installations on the northern coast of the island. The Reagan administration, E. Papaioannou stressed, is working toward turning Cyprus into a stronghold for NATO's southern flank and toward even more insolent interference in Cyprus' affairs.

E. Papaioannou supported the resumption of intercommunal talks on the basis of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's proposals. He said that the international aspects of the Cyprus problem could be resolved within a UN conference in which all interested parties participate, as has been proposed by the Soviet Union.

E. Papaioannou stated that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are countering NATO's maneuvering over the Cyprus problem with a principled line aimed at finding a mutually acceptable settlement based on the relevant UN resolutions, which insist on the maintenance of the island's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity, complete demilitarization, and the withdrawal of all occupying troops.

IRANIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD142146 Tehran IRNA in English 1733 GMT 14 Sep 85

["Iran-Soviet Economic Committee Talks -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept 14, IRNA -- Director of the Economic Department of Iran's Foreign Ministry Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, met with Soviet vice chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow on Friday [13 September].

During the meeting both sides welcomed the expansion of bilateral economic relations.

Also discussed was Iran-Soviet cooperation in the fields of electricity, steel mill, oil and gas, agriculture, silo construction, fisheries, shipping, house building and border river water exploitation.

The Iranian official heading a ranking delegation arrived in Moscow on Sept 8th.

Korniyenko, Adeli Meet

LD131143 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., received M.H. Adeli, director general for economic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is now staying in Moscow. During the meeting G.M. Korniyenko and M.H. Adeli discussed certain aspects of Soviet-Iranian relations.

K. Tabatabai, Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

USSR SEEKS ECONOMIC TIES WITH NONALIGNED IRAN

NC140930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, which ended last week, the Iranian press notes that the participants in this conference unanimously voted in favor of taking steps to establish a new international economic order. This system creates favorable conditions under which developing countries can remedy their economic backwardness. It seeks to establish controls on the activities of multinational companies and do away with the exploitation of developing countries by the West's industrial countries.

The (?positions) of the socialist and imperialist countries on the establishment of a new international economic order are completely different. The Soviet Union persistently supports the creation of this system and, as pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, we are prepared to help establish just international economic relations, and we are helping in deeds and words. The socialist camp pursues an identical policy. A joint communique issued last year at the end of the CEMA economic summit expressed a readiness to expand cooperation with developing countries. This cooperation can help to raise the developing countries' national economy, strengthen their economic independence, and consolidate mutually beneficial economic ties. Socialist countries have this kind of relations with dozens of developing countries.

The Soviet Union is willing to have lasting economic and commercial ties with its next-door neighbor, Iran. The standing Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation committee that was set up 17 years ago serves this purpose. This committee's activities helped in the construction, with Soviet assistance, of a series of large installations for Iran's national economy. Steps are now being taken for the resumption of this committee's activities. This will undoubtedly have positive effects on the future expansion of mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Commercial and economic cooperation between the developing countries and the socialist world aids in the establishment of a new international economic order. However, the imperialist countries are obstinately obstructing this process. Not long ago the majority of the liberated countries, including Iran, were either colonies or semicolonies. The imperialists are obstructing the materialization of decisions adopted by the United Nations and by the Nonaligned Movement and of (?demands) by OPEC and other organizations on the establishment of a new international economic order. The present U.S. Administration is acting more blatantly than the Carter administration against such a system. In the summer of 1982, the heads of seven major imperialist countries issued a joint communique at the initiative of the United States in which they actually rejected the developing countries' request to establish a new international economic order. As pointed out by the Algerian news agency, the heads of the capitalist world completely ignored the developing countries' legal demands for a radical reordering of international economic relations on the basis of equal rights and justice.

If the people of one country or another take decisive steps to achieve progress independently, the imperialist countries resort to all means, particularly the weapon of economic pressure, to ensure the power of their monopolies in these countries. The economic siege imposed on the newly established Iranian Republic by the imperialist countries led by the United States, because they were dissatisfied with the overthrow of the monarchy, is an example of this kind of discriminatory policy. This siege was broken, thanks to the support for Iran from the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the nonaligned nations.

Life shows that the more extensive the mutually beneficial cooperation between the developing and socialist countries is, the more difficult it is for the imperialists to impose their will and the more successful the developing countries are in their attempt to consolidate their independence and social progress.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS QATAR ON NATIONAL DAY

PM121449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the National Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalif bin Hamad Al Thani, conveying congratulations and wishes for well-being and prosperity to him and to the friendly people of Qatar on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram, the amir of Qatar expressed gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed warm greetings and best wishes for well-being to the USSR and Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also for further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

REVOLUTION JUBILEE MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

PM121500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

On the occasion of your national holiday, Revolution Day, we send you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly Ethiopian people our cordial congratulations.

The years of Ethiopia's revolutionary development have convincingly shown the determination of its people to build a new society based on socialist principles. Much is already being done in this direction, and we are confident that under the WPE's leadership your country's working people will achieve still greater successes in economic, social, national, and cultural development and will reliably defend the gains of their revolution against encroachments from its external and internal enemies.

Socialist Ethiopia's prestige in the international arena is growing. Together with other progressive states, it is making a worthy contribution to the maintenance of world peace, the repulsion of imperialism's militarist intrigues, and the struggle to completely eliminate colonialism and racism and to maintain and strengthen African unity.

We are convinced that the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE and between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to deepen and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace, international security, and social progress.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we should like to reaffirm the Soviet people's invariable solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution.

We wish you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE, the government, and all the Ethiopian people further successes along the paths of revolutionary development and fulfillment of the program tasks proposed by your party's first congress.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

ETHIOPIAN CHARGE SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION DAY

LD122026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The people of Ethiopia are marking their national day, Revolution Day, and the 1st anniversary of the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party. A mass meeting of the working people has taken place in Addis Ababa. It was addressed by Mengistu Haile Mariam. A military parade and a festive demonstration were held in the Ethiopian capital. Taking part in our program is Getachew Tadesse, Socialist Ethiopia's charge de'affaires to the USSR:

[Getachew in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Dear Soviet friends! The Ethiopian people's revolution is now 11 years old. In these 11 years a vast amount of work has been accomplished in creating the Workers Party of Ethiopia and building a new life. However, the natural calamity that struck the country created substantial obstacles to the implementation of the First 10-Year Plan for economic development. Thanks to the emergency energetic measures undertaken by the Political Bureau of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee and also the great assistance extended to us by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in combating the consequences of the drought and saving the stricken population, the situation in the country has successfully been brought under control.

The people's standard of living has risen and its urgent needs are being better satisfied. As a result of a program of education, the numbers of illiterates among the country's population have been reduced from 93 percent to 37 percent.

The heroic Ethiopian people are proud not only of their elimination of the feudal-bourgeois system in the class struggle but also of those victories that have been won in clashes with the forces of imperialism and reaction. True to their glorious patriotic traditions, which have now acquired revolutionary socialist content, the Ethiopian people stand guard over the gains of the revolution and the freedom of their homeland.

Guided by the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence and proletarian internationalism, revolutionary Ethiopia is struggling for peace and detente in the international arena. It shows solidarity with the struggle of oppressed peoples against exploitation and for social and national liberation. Ethiopia realizes the full danger of the situation that has come about in the world and fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving efforts to ease international tension. Socialist Ethiopia is opposed to the armaments race that is being kindled by imperialism and to the dangerous plans of the American militarists to transfer the arms race into space.

We wish success to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, and express hope that it will serve the cause of strengthening peace and reducing the danger of war.

In conclusion, I want to express the hope that the relations of friendship between our peoples, which are based on the principles of solidarity and proletarian internationalism, will continue to grow stronger in the future. Thank you for your attention. [preceding sentence spoken in Russian]

SUDAN FAVORS RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH MOSCOW

PM101810 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Pavlov report: "Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Cairo -- Sudan favors the resumption of economic and cultural links with the Soviet Union, Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub said in an interview with the Egyptian newspaper AL-KHALIJ.

We are taking measures to restore our relations to a normal state, the minister went on to say. He recalled that in the sixties the USSR helped Sudan build a number of important installations.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD142013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] On 13 September, Comrade Shevardnadze received Ambassador Soto of the Republic of Cuba. During their discussion, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they discussed matters relating to the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba in various spheres, and current international issues.

HONDURAS PLACES ARMED FORCES ON COMBAT ALERT

LD141009 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, September 14 TASS -- News agencies report that Honduran President Suazo Cordova has ordered the Armed Forces of his country placed on combat alert and additional army troops redeployed to areas bordering on Nicaragua. Honduran radio reports that the Honduran Air Force attacked the positions of Nicaraguan troops and shot down a Nicaraguan helicopter on the border between the two countries.

The fresh escalation of tensions in relations between the two countries is explained by the Honduran authorities by "the growing threat posed to Honduran sovereignty" by Nicaragua.

The United States is known to have established in Honduran territory a network of military bases at which terrorist groupings of the "contras," perpetrating atrocious crimes against the Nicaraguan people, are trained by U.S. instructors. Under the Reagan administration's plans, Honduras has become a staging area for organizing an armed invasion of Nicaragua to overthrow the lawful government of the republic.

ORTEGA CLAIMS HONDURAS PLANS NEW ATTACKS

LD151017 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, September 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The reactionary regime of Honduras is planning to launch new air attacks against Nicaragua in a bid to kindle an armed conflict between the two countries which would be a pretext to U.S. direct invasion of Nicaragua, said President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, speaking at a mass meeting on the occasion of Independence Day and the 29th anniversary of the victory over American interventionists in San Jacinto battle. Daniel Ortega emphasized that Nicaraguan troops are fully determined to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressive actions from the United States and its puppets in Central America.

The Reagan administration bears direct responsibility for the heightening of extreme tension on Nicaragua's frontier with Honduras, said Daniel Ortega. On Washington's order, Honduran warplanes staged on September 13 a provocative attack on troops and helicopters of the Sandinist People's Army which were defending the Nicaraguan territory from an invasion of a big CIA mercenary grouping.

That provocative action is in line with the U.S. intention to torpedo peaceful efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America and divert the attention of the world public from the work of the International Court in the Hague which is considering Nicaragua's action, brought against the United States over its aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

It should be noted that on the same day, September 13, an anti-Nicaraguan "show" was staged in Honduras, involving four mercenaries who hijacked a Nicaraguan civil plane. The Honduran authorities, said the president, extolled in every way that act of air terrorism which is denounced the world over.

Daniel Ortega said that Nicaragua's government has at its disposal information on a new menacing concentration of Honduran Air Forces and noted that the Armed Forces of the Republic were preparing to repel aggression. Nicaragua strives for peace with all states, also with Honduras, said Daniel Ortega. Exactly therefore we call upon the ruling circles and the military command of that country to display reason and give up the illusory hopes that they would be able to stifle the Sandinist people's revolution with the support of American troops which are occupying Honduran territory. An attack on Nicaragua would signify an aggression against all peoples of the region.

The President of Nicaragua has demanded that the United States should put an immediate end to provocative terroristic actions in the region and officially proposed that the Honduran authorities should start negotiations with a view of settling the conflict. The way to the long-cherished peace in Central America lies through the dialogue and rendering genuine support to the Contadora Group efforts, stressed Daniel Ortega.

U.S. NICARAGUA REPORT 'ANOTHER FALSEHOOD'

LD142200 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 14 TASS -- President of the United States Reagan endorsed in 1981 the CIA plan aimed at the destabilisation of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua and at using for this purpose special secret armed units. This was stated by former high official of the CIA David MacMichael. He testified at the meeting of the International Court in The Hague which hears Nicaragua's complaint against the United States' aggressive actions against that country.

David MacMichael stated that the CIA plan envisaged the setting up of secret armed forces with a numerical strength of some 15 hundred to stage acts of sabotage and other military actions on Nicaragua's territory. One of the main tasks with which those units were faced was to stage special "operations" to provoke tensions in relations between Nicaragua and its neighbours, Honduras and Costa Rica. The United States thus intended to prove the "aggressiveness of the Sandinists" and to justify the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries, MacMichael said.

Washington, September 14 TASS -- The U.S. Department of State issued another falsehood the report entitled "Sandinist Intervention in Central America". Those who compiled the report made again awkward attempts to prove that Nicaragua is implementing an "intervention" against neighbouring states in Central America and the United States, allegedly, is compelled to protect them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that the publishing of such a report reflects the striving of the Reagan administration to oppose anything at all to substantiated accusations against the USA advanced by the Nicaraguan Government at the International Court in The Hague.

EL SALVADOR REGIME FACES 'INEVITABLE COLLAPSE'

PM121430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Viktorov "Commentator's Column": "Collapse Unavoidable"]

[Text] According to news reports from El Salvador, detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are fighting fierce battles against units of the pro-U.S. Duarte regime's army. Having moved to the offensive in several regions over the last few days, the patriotic forces have in fact paralyzed the country's economy. Half of El Salvador's territory is without electricity, and some most important transportation links, including the Panamerican highway, have been severed. The partisans are conducting successful combat actions in 12 out of 14 departments.

In an attempt to salvage the situation, the Duarte government has unleashed bloody terror against the people. Goons couched by U.S. advisers are engaged in what are essentially "scorched earth" tactics, destroying peaceful peasants' settlements. As an example, the latest barbaric air raid on population centers was carried out by the military in Chalatenango department, where U.S.-made helicopters fired rockets at several villages. As a result, the inhabitants' homes were wiped off the face of the earth and people were killed. There are increasingly frequent cases of the defenseless population being robbed by the regime's Army. But it will be impossible to change the main factor: the authorities' inability to control the situation and their panicky fear in the face of unavoidable collapse.

The most acute crisis in El Salvador today is the law-governed result of the adventurist policy of the puppet authorities and their U.S. patrons. They tightly blocked the way to national dialogue and normalization of the situation in the country, deadlocking the talks with the partisans' leadership before they even started. Afraid of incurring the displeasure of the oligarchy and the reactionary military by these meetings, the "liberal" regime relied instead on a military solution of the question; an unrealistic and hopeless expectation.

The fact that the puppets are still in power in this long-suffering country can be explained by the enormous aid given by the U.S. Administration. Washington has appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars for training and arming the Salvadoran Army. At the same time the Duarte regime has frozen almost all expenditures for civilian purposes, throwing funds into waging war against the people of its own country. Suffice it to say that $17 million of the $20 million originally allocated to the capital's university have been passed on to the military. There is a growing wave of arrests, executions, and other punishment of "dissidents." The life of Americo Araujo, yet another leader of the Salvadoran Communist Party who was recently captured by police bloodhounds, is in danger.

Now the anti-people regime bears ever more resemblence to a winded beast. No matter how long it may last with the help of U.S. bayonets and dollar injections, the ultimate outcome of the struggle in this country will be in favor of the progressive forces, reflecting their people's will, hopes, and aspirations.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM111415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections in Primary Party Organizations"]

[Text] We are getting closer and closer to an important event in the life of our party and people, the 27th CPSU Congress. The report and election campaign in party organizations is a very important part of the preparations for it. It is widening and gathering momentum. Having been completed in party groups and shop organizations, reports and elections are now starting in primary party organizations.

Primary party organizations are rightly called the party's main potential. They operate in the forefront of economic and cultural building, in the masses' midst, where the grand concepts of party policy are translated into the languages of practice and put into real practice. It is here that our successes and shortcomings and our potential and reserves are thrown into sharp relief.

"That is why," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, "It is so important for Communists' meetings to avoid false idealization and futile debate when summing up in a Leninist fashion what has been done; to gather every crumb of positive experience; to fearlessly uncover shortcomings and reveal potential for and specific ways of increasing production and improving economic efficiency and the overall operation."

Reports and elections in our party always become a kind of collective review of work. Of course, every party organization has its own specific features. But the main question for all of them today is how the restructuring of forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and economic and political work is proceeding in accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. Of particular importance in this connection are problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, establishing order and strengthening discipline everywhere, and ensuring prudent consumption of fuel, raw materials, and semimanufactures.

At meetings and conferences Communists have called for a general campaign against indifference and passivity, laxity and irresponsibility and to assert in every way the authority of honest and conscientious labor. People must display the utmost discipline and total dedication to the job. This must be the aim of socialist competition which must be conducted in a genuine fighting spirit and in an effective way. The ultimate task is for every collective to successfully complete the targets for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

There are many examples of this kind of approach, as evidenced by the report and election meetings in party groups and shop organizations. For instance, things were not right in the sewing shop at Leningrad's "Pervomayskaya Zarya" association. Obsolete equipment was preventing the collective from updating the selection on a regular basis and from producing high-quality items. Modernization of production has been held up. At the report and election meeting Communists proposed that everyone participate in retooling the shop. And things got moving. It is already clear that the work planned for September will be accomplished. This means that before the end of the year the garment workers will have produced consumer goods worth more than R3.5 million.

It is a crucial time for rural workers. It is important to perform a stricter analysis of the situation as regards harvesting, feed procurement, and preparation of livestock raising for the winter.

Instances of poor utilization of harvesting equipment and vehicles and delays and holdups at procurement centers cannot be tolerated. Next year's harvest is becoming a matter for urgent attention. These and other questions pertaining to the fulfillment of the food program must be reflected in the course of reports and elections.

The efficiency of primary party organizations and the strength of the influence on the masses depend primarily on the activeness of Communists and their vanguard role in labor collectives. Certainly, Communists will be discussing this at their main meeting. There will also be an analysis of questions relating to the development of intraparty democracy and improvement of the qualitative composition and strengthening of party ranks.

Now that the economic and sociopolitical tasks are becoming increasingly complex the party is paying special attention to ideological and political education work. During the reports there should be a discussion of how the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum are actually being implemented. Is everything being done to further increase working people's consciousness and activeness? What is hindering improvements in this work? What effect have the current measures had? Among the ideological questions, the implementation of the reform of general education schools and improvement of young people's education are particularly topical and of broad social significance. It is necessary to devote great attention to the practical implementation of measures elaborated by the party to overcome drunkeness and alcoholism.

Experience shows that a high ideological and organizational standard of report and election meeting is attained when superior party bodies provide specific day-to-day leadership of the campaign. Orchestration and formalism cannot be tolerated. It is advisable to promptly sum up the initial results of the meetings and conferences. Secretaries and bureau members of union republican communist party central committees; party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; and leader of ministries and departments are obliged to participate in the work of meetings in primary party organizations. It is not just a matter of being present, but of helping Communists to pinpoint the main, pressing questions and correctly establish a program of future work.

Party organizations' leading bodies are formed at report and election meetings. It is necessary to ensure that authoritative, politicallymature, competent, and enterprising comrades, who posses organizational qualities and are capable of leading people are nominated as secretaries and members of bureaus and party committees. And, of course, it is necessary to carefully consider all Communists' observations and proposals and take prompt measures to implement them.

So, reports and elections are starting in primary party organizations. There is no doubt that they will promote an upsurge in Communists' activity, strengthen party organizations' fighting ability, consolidate their ties with the masses, and, ultimately, further enhance the Communist Party's leading role.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER SERVICES EXPERIMENT

PM040815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Experiment in Consumer Services"]

[Text] The Communist Party sees the supreme point of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in steadily increasing the Soviet people's well-being and improving their living conditions. The consumer services field has an important role in resolving this task.

However, there are still many shortcomings in service organization. By no means are all services accessible to customers and service quality does not always meet the population's needs.

With the aim of improving consumer services, an economic experiment has been conducted in the sector since July of last year. It has been aimed at extending economic independence and increasing the interest of the sector's enterprises in more fully satisfying the Soviet people's demands for services. The effectiveness of improving the service field's economic mechanism is being tried out in practice during the experiment. The collectives of associations, factories, workshops, and studios in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and a number of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine are working under the new conditions.

It may now be said with confidence that the trial has worked. The implementation of measures to increase interest and responsibility is prompting collectives of consumer service enterprises to improve quality, adhere precisely to job completion schedules, expand the volume of services in greatest demand with the population, and work to accelerate the development of services in the countryside. In fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans, these enterprises are repairing a considerable proportion of television sets and domestic appliances in the customers' home and noticeably increasing the potential of high-speed service. At the same time, the proportion of repeat repairs, alterations, and, consequently, the number of complaints are falling. Profits have increased at consumer service enterprises during the experiment, which has made it possible to strengthen their production base and increase material incentives for pacemakers.

Success is also being promoted by the active introduction of team forms of labor organization. They are providing the conditions for intensifying service output. This is graphically shown by the experience of the Kuzbassobuvbyt association team headed by USSR state prizewinner V. Lazarev. The shoemakers there have mastered allied trades, increased equipment productivity, and increased output by 40 percent in the first 6 months of this year.

An analysis of consumer services' activity under the new conditions shows the experiment is proceeding successfully where educational work has been stepped up in labor collectives, where concern has been taken to strengthen the production base, and where local raw material resources have been used. That is what has been done in Lithuania, the Bashkir ASSR, and Ivanovo and Saratov Oblasts. But, there still remain enterprises where the plan is not being fulfilled and service quality has not improved. They include, for example, the Poltava furniture manufacture and repair factory. The leaders of such enterprises have not mastered the new management methods and are not utilizing the opportunities available to them to increase the volume of services.

Such omissions would not occur if all local party committees and soviets actively participated in preparing for the experiment and monitored its progress. But that has not happened everywhere. For example, a lack of attention by party and soviet organs in Moscow and Rostov Oblasts has meant the work of consumer service enterprises under the new conditions is not yielding the anticipated results.

The lack of attention by planning and financial organs to the conduct of the experiment is also causing alarm. For example, service enterprises' profit cannot be channeled into expanding the production base or into housing construction because they have not yet been allocated the relevant materials, equipment, or contract work quota. But the RSFSR Ministry of Finances and its local organs are unjustifiably confiscating budget depreciation allowances which ought to be used to supplement the enterprises' production and social development fund.

The guarantee of the successful work of consumer services is provided by reliable material and technical supply. However, all is by no means in order here. Of the 50 basic types of raw and semifinished materials intended for Belorussia's service enterprises, orders were fully met for only 35 of them in the first 6 months of this year. The country's consumer services have accumulated many thousands of unrepaired household machines and appliances -- enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are slow with the supply of spares. It is the same situation with television sets. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the sector merits special concern. Ways of increasing the production of progressive equipment, small-scale mechanization facilities, and instruments for the sector must be sought persistently. The modernization and retooling of consumer service facilities by means of noncentralized resources should be expanded.

The party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of consumer services enterprises must step up educational work. It is important to instill up-do-date economic thinking in service workers, develop socialist enterprise, and foster a high sense of responsibility to customers. The organization of competition must be improved within labor collectives and strict exactingness and a spirit of implacability must be shown toward unconscientious and ill-mannered workers.

The entire consumer service sector is switching to the new conditions of work from next year. When preparing for this, leaders in the consumer field and local party and soviet organs must carefully study the experience that has been accumulated, adopt all that is progressive, and not repeat the mistakes. The sector's workers must remember that they have been entrusted with a responsible and honored job -- satisfying Soviet people's needs more fully.

SOVIET OFFICIAL REVIEWS ANTIALCOHOL PROGRESS

LD141947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] We now draw your attention to an interview. The latest meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo again emphasized that the firm establishment of sobriety as the norm of our lives is a key task for the whole party and the whole state, which will continue to be implemented firmly and strictly.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, USSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Comrade Trushin spoke of the main lines along which the offensive against drunkenness is being conducted by internal affairs organs.

First and foremost, the militiamen, in conjunction with the millions-strong army of people's squad volunteers, are taking the most resolute measures to prevent excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks and being drunk in public places and streets. An irreconcilable and even more energetic fight is being waged against speculation in wine and vodka and against home-distilling of alcohol. Since the new legislation came into force four times more people have had proceedings taken against them for speculation than in the same period last year.

Managers of retail trading are not yet strictly ensuring that the regulations governing the sale of alcoholic drinks are observed everywhere. In June, militia personnel in Grodno Oblast alone uncovered 86 occurrences of such infringements, while for the country as a whole the number of these infringements rose 3.3 times. Administrative proceedings have been taken against a considerable number of retail trade workers.

In many republics a great deal of preventive work is being conducted among drivers by staff of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Directorate and the managements of road transportation enterprises.

Thanks to the measures that have been taken, the accident rate on roads has been successfully reduced.

The services responsible for the maintenance of public order and for criminal investigations, the Inspectorate for the Affairs of Minors and local militia inspectors have begun to pay more attention to preventing drunkenness among minors.

Compulsory treatment of drunkards and alcoholics has recently been implemented extensively.

The effectiveness of the measures being taken by internal affairs organs to instill order in the streets and public places and in problem families depends to a great extent on people's support everywhere and a desire to firmly establish a healthy way of life everywhere, Comrade Trushin emphasized. Only the joint coordinated efforts of state and management bodies, public organizations, labor collectives, and militia personnel can put an end to such an immoral and antisocial phenomenon as alcohol abuse.

GROMYKO PRESENTS MILITARY HONOR AWARDS

LD132141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko presented insignia and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificates attesting to the conferring of titles of honor -- Merited USSR Military Airman, Merited USSR Military Navigator, Merited USSR Pilot, Merited USSR Navigator, Merited USSR Test Pilot, Merited USSR Test Navigator, and Merited USSR Test Parachutist -- to a large group of airmen, pilots, navigators, and parachutists. [video shows Gromyko, standing, shaking hands with officers, presenting their insignia and certificates]

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, while presenting the awards, Comrade Gromyko congratulated the recipients for being awarded titles of honor.

[Begin Gromyko recording] You are people of a special and difficult profession, and your work is fittingly appraised. It aims to strengthen peace and consolidate the defensive capability of our homeland. The Soviet people well understand how difficult, complex, and, at times, fraught with great risk, your work is in the planet's fifth ocean. The awards conferred upon you are the people's recognition of your selfless work. [applause] [end recording]

The recipients voiced their cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for their high appraisal of their work.